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SHOUT
SHARE
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62.71

BUTZER'S

SILENT SALESMAN OF

SEEDS

THE KIND THAT GROW
"YOU CAN'T KEEP THEM
IN THE GROUND"

1920

J. J. BUTZER
188-90 FRONT ST. PORTLAND, ORE.

Parcel Post Zones and Rates

Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce, any distance.

Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less. containing books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each 2 ounces, any distance.

Parcels of the above, weighing more than 4 and 8 ounces, also printed matter, except newspapers entered as second-class matter, weighing more than 4 pounds, are chargeable at the following rates: (Size of parcels must not be greater than 84 inches in length and girth combined.)

	—— 1st zone ——		2d zone 50 to 150 miles rate	3d zone 150 to 300 miles rate	4th zone 300 to 600 miles rate	5th zone 600 to 1000 miles rate	6th zone 1000 to 1400 miles rate
	Local rate	Zone rate 50 miles					
1 lb	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09
2 lbs	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17
3 lbs	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25
4 lbs	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33
5 lbs	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41
6 lbs	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49
7 lbs	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57
8 lbs	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65
9 lbs	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73
10 lbs	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81
11 lbs	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89
12 lbs	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97
13 lbs	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05
14 lbs	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13
15 lbs	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21
16 lbs	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29
17 lbs	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37
18 lbs	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45
19 lbs	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53
20 lbs	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61
21 lbs	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69
22 lbs	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77
23 lbs	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85
24 lbs	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93
25 lbs	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01
26 lbs	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09
27 lbs	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17
28 lbs	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25
29 lbs	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33
30 lbs	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41
31 lbs	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49
32 lbs	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57
33 lbs	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65
34 lbs	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73
35 lbs	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81
36 lbs	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89
37 lbs	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97
38 lbs	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05
39 lbs	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13
40 lbs	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21
41 lbs	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29
42 lbs	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37
43 lbs	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45
44 lbs	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53
45 lbs	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61
46 lbs	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69
47 lbs	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77
48 lbs	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85
49 lbs	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93
50 lbs	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01
51 lbs	.30	.55	.55	1.06			
52 lbs	.31	.56	.56	1.08			
53 lbs	.31	.57	.57	1.10			
54 lbs	.32	.58	.58	1.12			
55 lbs	.32	.59	.59	1.14			
56 lbs	.33	.60	.60	1.16			
57 lbs	.33	.61	.61	1.18			
58 lbs	.34	.62	.62	1.20			
59 lbs	.34	.63	.63	1.22			
60 lbs	.35	.64	.64	1.24			
61 lbs	.35	.65	.65	1.26			
62 lbs	.36	.66	.66	1.28			
63 lbs	.36	.67	.67	1.30			
64 lbs	.37	.68	.68	1.32			
65 lbs	.37	.69	.69	1.34			
66 lbs	.38	.70	.70	1.36			
67 lbs	.38	.71	.71	1.38			
68 lbs	.39	.72	.72	1.40			
69 lbs	.39	.73	.73	1.42			
70 lbs	.40	.74	.74	1.44			

See Collections, pages 64 and 112.

WAR TAX

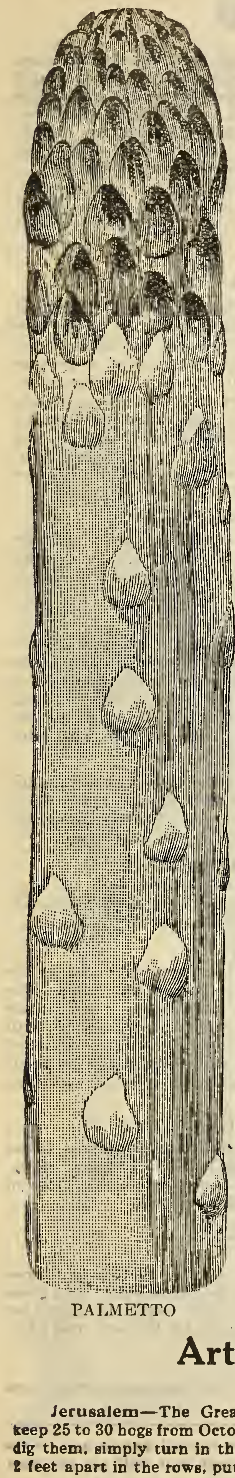
On each parcel or package to be sent on which postage amounts to 25c, 1 cent; up to 50c, 2 cents, etc.

Order Early

GUARANTEE

Seeds of the best quality are apt to fail through improper treatment by sowing the seed too deep or too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil. They differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Some will germinate rapidly at a certain temperature, while others, if sown under the same conditions, are apt to decay, and for all these reasons it is impractical to guarantee seeds. I give **no warranty,** expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or **any** other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants sent out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. **J. J. BUTZER**

Butzer's Reliable Vegetable Seeds



PALMETTO

ASPARAGUS

Culture—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself, pour hot, not boiling, water on the seed and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been done, the plants will be fit to set in the spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer: a moist sandy soil is best. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about one quart of salt and double the quantity of fresh wood ashes to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. A bed 15x50 feet, requiring about one hundred plants, if well cultivated and manured, should give the following season an abundant supply for an ordinary family and continue productive for eight or ten years.

BARR'S MAMMOTH

Barr's Mammoth—The stalks are very large, sometimes nearly an inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top and have close round heads. They are quick growing, tender and succulent. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.**

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE

Columbian Mammoth White—Large semi-white shoots—without earthing up. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.**

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

Conover's Colossal—A large, fast growing variety. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

GIANT ARGENTEUIL

Giant Argenteuil—The popular variety in France and a special favorite in the Paris markets. Stalks large and thick. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00.**

PALMETTO

Palmetto—Standard light green grass. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Cut one year roots two years after planting; two or three year roots, year after setting.

If to go by mail add for postage and packing as follows: 1 year old roots, 5c per doz., 15c per 100; 2 year old roots, 5c per doz.; 15c per 100.

1 year old	Per 12.......20c	**The Palmetto is the best for the West.**	Per 12.......25c	2 year old
	Per 50.......50c		Per 50.......60c	
	Per 100......75c		Per 100.....$1.00	

Write for special price when larger quantities are wanted than priced.

Artichoke

Artichoke, Ger. Artichaut, Fr. Alcachofa, Sp.

Culture.—The scales and bottom of flower head are eaten either boiled or raw as a salad. The young suckers are sometimes tied together and blanched, and served in same manner as Asparagus. The plants thrive best in deep, rich soil, where the water will not lodge about them in winter. Plants are set in rows 3 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. The crowns should be covered with coal ashes in winter to shed the water, and over these a good covering of leaves, held in place by a little earth or litter. When spring arrives remove the leaves but do not disturb the ashes until signs of growth appear, after which the ashes should be spread out a little over the ground. Seeds may be sown indoors and plants potted, same as the Tomato, and set out in May, or can be sown in hills outside, and thinned out to one plant in hill. It makes a good growth the first year, and some may be obtained during August and September; but the next year all plants will flower and continue to do so for years. In two or three years the crowns may get too large, in which case they should be divided into two or four pieces to a hill. This work should be done when growth is about to start in the spring and they will make good plants and flower the first year.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE

Large Green Globe—The well-known French vegetable; the undeveloped flower heads, when properly prepared, make a most delicious dish. **Pkt., 10c; oz., $1.00.**

Artichoke Tubers Best for Stock Feed

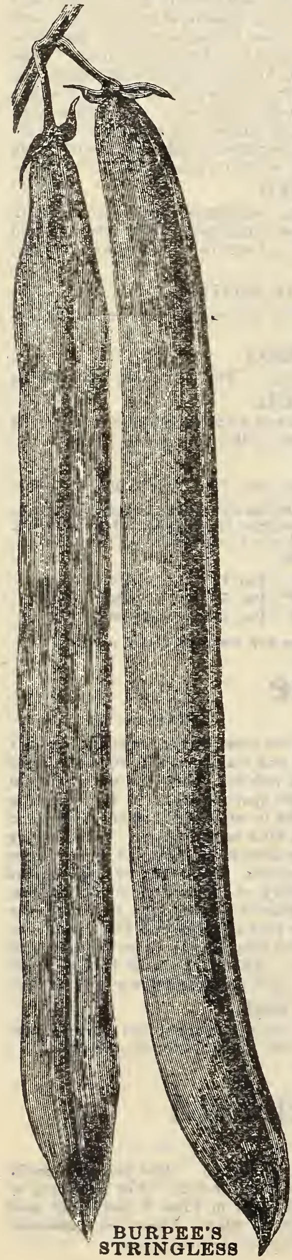
JERUSALEM

Jerusalem—The Greatest Hog Food Known. Remarkable for their fattening properties. One acre will easily keep 25 to 30 hogs from October until April, except when ground is frozen too hard for them to root. Not necessary to dig them, simply turn in the hogs, they will root them. Cut the eyes as potatoes and plant in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows, putting one eye to the hill, cover 2 inches deep. Plant in April or May. These are sometimes pickled for table use. **Lb., 20c, postpaid: $2.50 per 100 lbs.** Write for special price on larger quantities.

BEANS DWARF OR BUSH GREEN PODDED

Culture—No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation than beans. A light, rich, well-drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest returns will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop The cultivation of beans should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared.

Varieties should be selected so as to give a succession both of string and green shelled beans. The wax podded varieties will degenerate into a mixture of green wax podded plants unless there is constant attention given to the removing of any green podded plants which may appear in the seed crop, and the constant selection of plants of the highest type for stock seed. Hence it is especially important to use seed from reliable sources only.



BURPEE'S STRINGLESS

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

This famous bean is absolutely unequalled! It combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness with pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. Extra early plantings may be made to produce the earliest crop, and even with later plantings Burpee's "Stringless" is always the quickest to produce pods. By repeated plantings pods may be had in constant succession from Spring until cut off by heavy frosts in the Fall. Combined with the extra hardiness and early maturity, the pods are the finest in quality, of a rich green, very round and straight, five inches long, solidly meaty and broad — deeply saddle-backed, caused by the rounded swell of the fleshy sides. The pods are tender, brittle, and of finest flavor, always entirely stringless, even when fully matured. In a word, all planters now agree that Burpee's Stringless is absolutely unequalled! **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE

Extra Early Red Valentine.— Next to Burpee's Stringless, this is the most popular of all green-podded bush beans. In this improved strain the pods are very fleshy, round, and saddle-backed, with only slight strings. Bushes grow uniformly about fifteen inches in height. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

IMPROVED REFUGEE, OR 1000 TO 1

Improved Refugee, or 1000 to 1.— Our strain is extra fine. True bush growth, fifteen inches in height, branching freely. The pods are nearly round, pale green, five inches long, tapering to a slender point; quite solidly fleshy, brittle, and mild in flavor, but with slight strings. Rather later than the other green-podded sorts, but extremely prolific. Very popular with canners on account of the handsome appearance of the pods when picked while quite young. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

CANADIAN WONDER

Canadian Wonder.— This splendid Bush Bean is the largest, most prolific of the green-podded sorts, and is entirely stringless in its early development. Come a little later than the new Stringless Green Pod, but continues in bearing throughout the season, and is excellent shelled green. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

BROAD WINDSOR or ENGLISH BROAD

Broad Windsor, or English Broad.— This is entirely distinct from the common or French bean. The large, coarse pods are borne on stout plants which are coarser, more erect and less branched than the French. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.**

DWARF HORTICULTURAL

Dwarf Horticultural.—One of the best dwarf sorts for green shell beans for the home garden and market and can be used early as a green podded snap bean. The plants are very productive, compact and upright, with large leaves. The mature pods are about five to five and one-half inches in length, broad and thick, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. They become fit for use as green shelled beans early and in this conditoin the beans are very large, easily shelled and are about equal to the Lima in quality. Seed large, oval, plump, pale buff splashed with deep red. **Large pkt. 10c; lb. 30c,** postpaid.

ROYAL DWARF KIDNEY

Royal Dwarf Kidney.—Plant upright, very large, branching, with large, broad leaves. Pods rather late in maturing, about six inches long, dark green, coarse. Seed large, white, kidney shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality, green or dry. Also called White Kidney. **Pkt., 10c; per lb., 30c, postpaid.**

DWARF HORTICULTURAL

SHELL BEANS.

Dwarf Horticultural.— Pods are medium length, slightly curved, and when nearly developed are freely splashed with bright red on the yellow skin. The green beans are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Any surplus beans not needed for use during the Summer make excellent soup or baking beans for Winter. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

CASTOR BEAN

Castor Bean.— Used for medicinal purposes and by some claimed to keep moles away. **Per pkt., 10c, postpaid.**

Market and Truck Gardeners should write us for special prices and state quality and kinds wanted. We'll save you money and you will get the best seeds that grow.

BEANS DWARF OR BUSH WAX PODDED

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX

Davis Kidney Wax—The handsomest of all the early Wax Beans. The pods are long (seven inches), straight, very uniform and clear waxy white. The vines are vigorous, very prolific and fairly rust resistant. We are constantly improving the variety in this respect, using only the seed from unaffected vines. The dry beans are kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent to use as a Navy Bean for baking. For snap beans in the home garden they should be used while young, before they become stringy. The best market garden wax bean. **Pkt., 10c; per lb., 30c, postpaid.**

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX

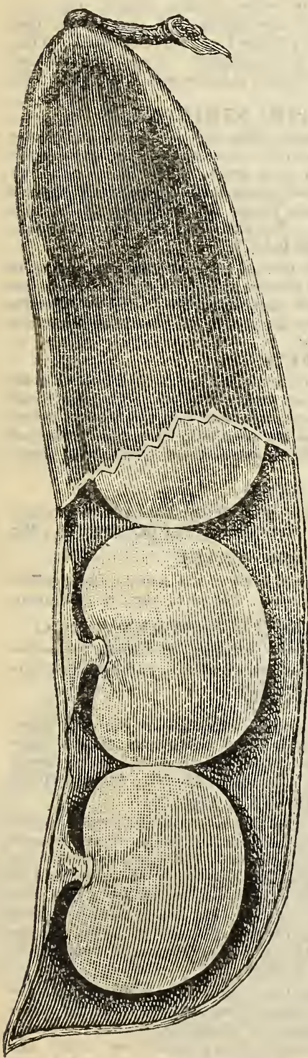
Round Pod Kidney Wax—Early season, vigorous growth, heavy yielding vines. Long pods entirely stringless, edible quality and flavor the very best; this is one of the most desirable of the round pod varieties. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX

Prolific Black Wax—The earliest wax variety. Pods clear, light yellow, round, fleshy, tender, stringless and remain in fit condition for some time. A heavy yielder that we can recommend. **Large pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX

Rust-Proof Golden Wax—Pods rather flat, but of good quality; four inches in length, half an inch broad, of light golden yellow; quite brittle, with only slight strings when young. Plants stiffly erect, bearing a large crop of fine pods held well above the soil. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA
Natural Size Pod

Dwarf or Bush Lima Beans

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA

Burpee's Bush Lima—Comes absolutely true from seed. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush from two to three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor with the well-known large Pole Limas. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

THE NEW BURPEE-IMPROVED BUSH LIMA

The New Burpee-Improved Bush Lima—"This is the finest Bush Lima that has ever been introduced. The bush is sturdy in habit and twenty to twenty-four inches high, with large leaves. It bears its beans on long spikes in very prolific clusters well out from the plant. There are from four to seven pods in each cluster and often as many as eleven. Each pod contains three, four, or five beans and there are more pods containing five than there are containing three beans so that there is an improvement of from one to two beans in each pod, and this, taken with the great number of pods borne, makes the yield enormous. In quality this bean ranks with the very best and the beans are of large size. In earliness it comes between Henderson's and Burpee's Bush, and is about a week earlier than the latter variety. This bean is bound to be the greatest, most popular Bush Lima—a continuous bearer." **Per pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA BEAN

Fordhook Bush Lima Bean—The only stiffly erect bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima! Both pods and beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima and more than half again as large as the Challenger Pole Lima. Is fully a third heavier cropper and therefore is bound to entirely displace the Kumerle (Dreer's or Thorburn's) Bush Lima. In season it is from four to six days earlier. **Per pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

Pole Lima Beans

OREGON POLE LIMA

Oregon Pole Lima—Grows to an average of about five feet, is a strong, thrifty vine and very prolific, bearing continuously until frost, the blossoms bursting from the top shoots in long panicles, while the pods can be seen in every stage of development, to the matured beans at the bottom of the vine. Pods are well filled, having three to five large beans of the finest quality. Gather any time after full maturity.

Oregon Pole Lima can be planted in any garden soil as early as April or late as July. Give the same care and culture as other Beans, and are ready to use when the pods are filled and first begin to ripen. It is not necessary that they should dry on the vines, except for seed. They are at their best when the full green pods begin to turn yellow. **Price per pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

HENDERSON'S EARLY LEVIATHAN

Henderson's Early Leviathan—This is the very earliest. It will not only give large lima beans earlier than any other strain, but is also much more productive, both early and throughout the season. It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles, and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early pole limas in being straighter and longer. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters and contain three or four and sometimes five large beans to the pod. **Per pkt., 15c.; per lb., 35c.**

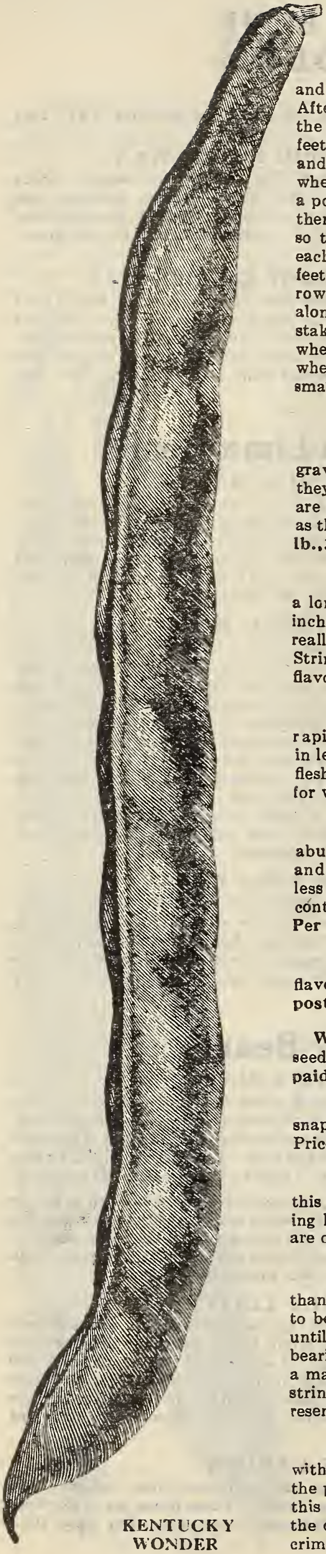
KING OF THE GARDEN

King of the Garden—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. The pods frequently contain five to six very large beans. These beans are of excellent quality, easily shelled; of large size and handsome appearance. **Per pkt.. 10c.; per lb.. 35c.**

BEANS—Pole or Running

Culture—Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet as well as to droughts and hot winds than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather set poles four to eight feet long and slanting slightly toward the north, in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Set in this way, the vines climb better and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans two inches deep, and when well started thin to four plants. It is a natural habit of all vines to climb around a pole always in one direction, and they will not do well if an attempt is made to train them to run in the opposite direction. Another plan is to plant in rows thickly enough so that there will be one plant to eight or ten inches. Set posts five feet high firmly at each end of the rows and drive stakes made of 2x2 lumber at intervals of about sixteen feet along the rows. Stretch a wire, size No, 10 or 12, between the posts along each row, and fasten it to the tops of the stakes with wire staples; run a light wire or twine along the bottom about six inches from the ground. fastening likewise to the posts and stakes. Between these two horizontal wires stretch a wire or twine perpendicularly wherever there is a plant; the vines will run up these until they reach the top wire, when they will care for themselves. Another way is to omit the bottom wire and stick small stakes two to six inches in the soil and fasten to top wire.

Kentucky Wonder is the best Pole Bean for the West.



KENTUCKY WONDER

OLD HOMESTEAD or "KENTUCKY WONDER"

Old Homestead, or "Kentucky Wonder"—See natural size of pod, engraved from a photograph. The pods seven to nine inches long. are so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly meaty, stringless when young, and of finest quality. If pods are gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear to the end of the season. **Per pkt., 10c; lb.,30c, postpaid.**

BURGER'S GREEN-POD STRINGLESS

Burger's Green-Pod Stringless—This is earlier than Old Homestead and covers a longer season of productiveness. The pods, borne in clusters, average six to eight inches in length, are uniformly straight, of a rich dark green, and so meaty as to be really "saddled-backed." The pods are as entirely stringless as the popular Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod Bush Bean; they are equally tender and of similar sweet, mild flavor. The dry beans are of a pearly whiteness. **Per pkt., 15c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

WHITE CREASEBACK

White Creaseback—A popular early green podded pole bean for snapshorts; of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters and are from five to six inches in length, perfectly round, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly fleshy, entirely stringless, and of fine quality. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

"LAZY WIFE'S"

"Lazy Wife's"—The pods, of medium dark green color, are produced in great abundance, and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. They are broad and thick; fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender, and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid**

GOLDEN CLUSTER

Golden Cluster—The large flat pods are of a rich golden yellow and of excellent flavor. The dry seeds are thick and pure white. Crop short. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE

White Dutch Case Knife—Bears large flat pods early in the season. Being white-seeded, it is excellent to grow dry shell beans for winter. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid**

HORTICULTURAL, CRANBERRY or WREN'S EGG

Horticultural, Cranberry or Wren's Egg—A popular old variety for either snapshorts or dry shell beans, especially adapted for short seasons and cool locations. Prices same as quoted above for White Dutch Case Knife.

SCARLET RUNNER

Scarlet Runner—In northern locations where the summers are cool and short, this takes the place of the Large Lima Beans. Plants are of strong quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. When fully ripened the dry beans are of bright scarlet, heavily bloched with purple. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX BEAN

Kentucky Wonder Wax Bean—In saying that this bean is even more prolific than its green podded namesake, we do not overstep the bounds of truth. It commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush variety, and keeps on producing until killed by frost. In some comparatively frostless districts it has continued in bearing from June to December. It is a rampant grower, one vine filling a pole with a mass of vines densely loaded with luscious beans. They are solidly meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, deliciously rich and buttery. The seed is brown, closely resembling that of the Kentucky Wonder. **Price 10c per pkt.; 35c per lb., postpaid.**

DICKENSON'S YOUNT

Dickenson's Yount—We believe this to be the largest of all beans, but notwithstanding its enormous size it has a fine rich flavor when cooked. We have seen the pods over one foot in length and nearly one inch in diameter. We have tested this bean carefully and recommend it to our patrons. It is an enormous yielder and the quality is superb. The pods and seed are light yellow striped and mottled with crimson. This is a good bean for home canning. Seed scarce. **Per Pkt., 15c.**

Garden Beets

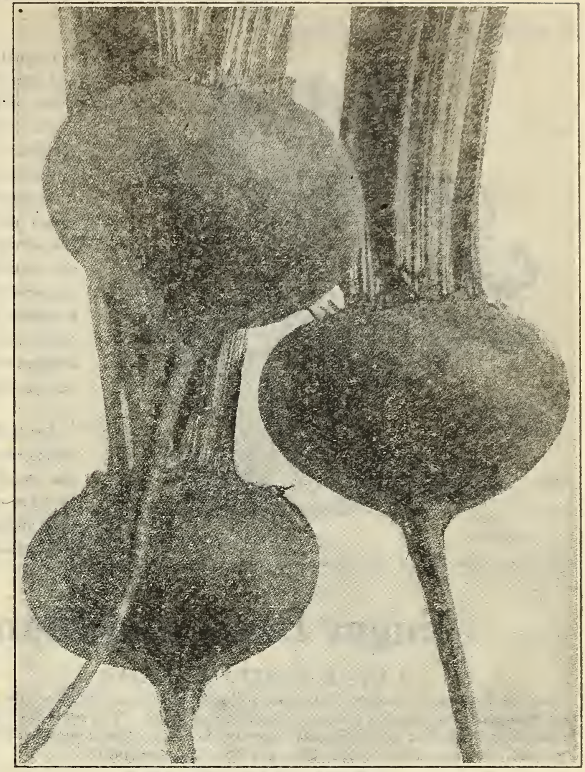
The best results are obtained on a deep rich sandy loam. If wanted very early, sow such sorts as Crosby' Egyptian or Detroit Dark red in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows eighteen inches apart covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established thin out to four inches apart in the row. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June, so as to mature late in the season; the roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting; or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One or two ounces, or single packets of two or three sorts will give a good supply for a large family.

DETROIT DARK RED

Detroit Dark Red—Receives nothing but praise everywhere—It is rather astounding how, despite the many new beets introduced from time to time, that the old Reliable Detroit gains in favor instead of waning.

For real, genuine, solid satisfaction, Detroit amazes even its fondest advocates—every characteristic is ideal. For this reason Detroit will always be a "top notcher."

The **Detroit is one of the best of the dark red turnip beets for main crop.** The roots are of perfect turnip shape, always smooth, with a small tap-root. The color of the skin is dark blood red and the flesh deep vermilion red, zoned with a lighter shade. The quality is the very best, sweet and tender. Has a handsome and dark rich color and its delicious taste make it an **ideal table Beet.** It is also a very desirable sort for the market gardener as it is fine for bunching and its small, upright growing tops allowing close planting, making possible the biggest yield per acre of any turnip-shaped variety. Splendid for either summer or fall use, and good for storing over winter. See illustration. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼lb. 30c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.**



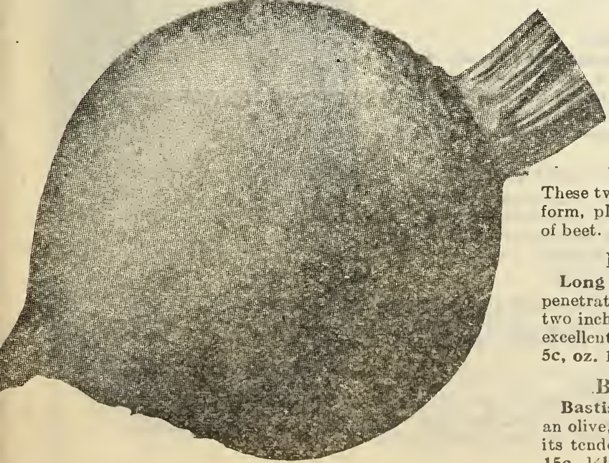
THE BEET FOR THE NORTHWEST
DETROIT DARK RED

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN

Extra Early Egyptian—Grows extra quickly, producing flat smooth turnip roots averaging two inches in diameter. **Per Pkt. 5c, oz. 10 c, ¼lb. 30c, per lb. $1.00, postpaid.**

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

Crosby's Egyptian—Roots are smooth and round in form. They are of finer quality, combined with the same extra maturity. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼lb. 30c, per lb. $1.00, postpaid.**



Butzer's Dark-Leaved Globe Beet.

The Darkest-Fleshed Round Beet.

Hitherto, the improved selections of turnip-rooted Beet have been wanting in that important essential, a dark leaf. The novelty we offer has not only a dark leaf like the best decorative strains, but is equal in the color of flesh to the Dell's type. These two important features, coupled with its handsome form, place this variety in the **front rank** of this class of beet. Per pkt. 10c, oz. 20c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED

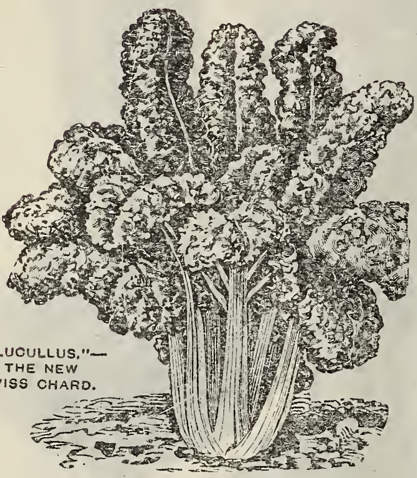
Long Smooth Blood Red—Roots long and slender, penetrating the soil deeply, but seldom growing more than two inches in diameter. Rather late in maturing, but are excellent keepers when stored for winter use. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼lb 50c, postpaid.**

BASTIAN'S HALF-LONG BLOOD

Bastian's Half-Long Blood—The roots are shaped like an olive, of large size and have dark red flesh which retains its tenderness until late in the season. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼lb. 50c, postpaid.**

Swiss Chard or "Spinach Beets"

SHOULD BE IN EVERY GARDEN



" LUCULLUS,"—
THE NEW
SWISS CHARD.

LUCULLUS

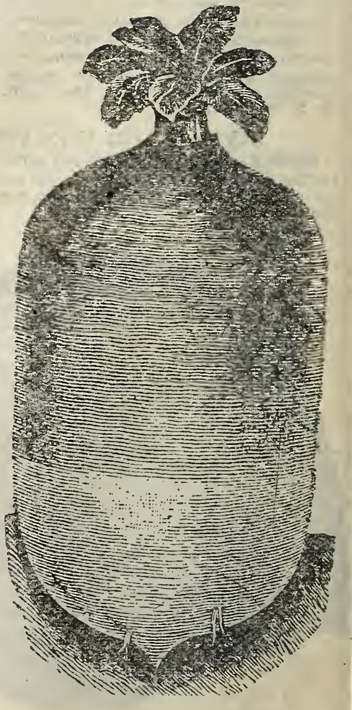
Lucullus—The plants grow to a height of two to two and one-half feet. The stalks are as thick and broad as those of rhubarb, being one and one-half inches broad, heavily ribbed and from ten to twelve inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus.

In the old type of Swiss Chard the leaf portion is smooth, broad and rounded at the upper end; in the new Lucullus the leaves are larger and sharply pointed at the top, while the texture is heavily crumpled or "savoyed," more crisply tender and of finer flavor. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. The leaves and stalks served as separate vegetables afford two distinct dishes from the same plant at one time. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

LARGE-RIBBED WHITE

Large-Ribbed White—This variety does not make edible roots like the regular garden beets, but is grown for the broad white leaf-stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as asparagus, and make a delicious summer vegetable. The young leaves may be gathered also and cooked like spinach. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 5c.**

Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzels



LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR

Lane's Imperial Sugar—This beet will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangels, and contains a large percentage of sugar. The roots are smooth, broad at the shoulder and gradually taper to the base. Crisp snow-white flesh. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.**

WANZLEBEN SUGAR

Wanzleben Sugar—This is the variety so extensively planted for sugar factories. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼lb., 25c, postpaid.

GIANT HALF-SUGAR

Giant Half-Sugar—The roots average ten to twelve inches, and the outline is that of a broad thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, firm, and very sweet. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 50c.**

GOLDEN TANKARD

Golden Tankard—A smooth yellow-fleshed mangel, the roots are of large diameter, tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap-root. It grows largely above the soil and is easily harvested. It yields an enormous bulk on good land, and can be grown closely in rows. This is decidedly the best of all these four mangels for stock feeding. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20; per lb., 50c, postpaid.**

GOLDEN GIANT or YELLOW LEVIATHAN

Golden Giant, or Yellow Leviathan—Fine large roots, growing half above the surface. Skin a rich golden yellow; flesh white, firm and sweet. A fine root, easily lifted, producing enormous crops, and is an excellent keeper. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 50c, postpaid.**

MAMMOTH LONG RED

Mammoth Long Red—The roots grow one-half above the surface and are sometimes two feet in length by six inches in diameter. Dark foliage; skin bright red: flesh white, veined with rose-pink. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb, 20c; per lb., 50c, postpaid.**

DANISH SLUDSTRUP

Danish Sludstrup—Our long, reddish-yellow, grows well above the ground, and is easy to pull. Has repeatedly been awarded a first class certificate by the Danish Government and is doubtless the best mangel in the world. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 50c.**

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LARGE QUANTITIES

I give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs I send out, and I will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not except goods on these terms they are at once to be returned

J. J. BUTZER

188-190 FRONT ST. PORTLAND, OREGON

Please forward the following order by (Express,) (Parcel Post,) (Freight,) ________________

Name ______________________________

Street ______________________________

Post Office ______________________________

R. F. D. ______________ Box ______________

State ______________ Zone ______________

Name of Station or Exp. Office ______________

Amount Enclosed ______________

Money Order ______________

Check ______________

Draft ______________

Currency ______________

Stamps ______________

Date ______________, 19____

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE WANTED	PRICE	
	Amount Carried Over		

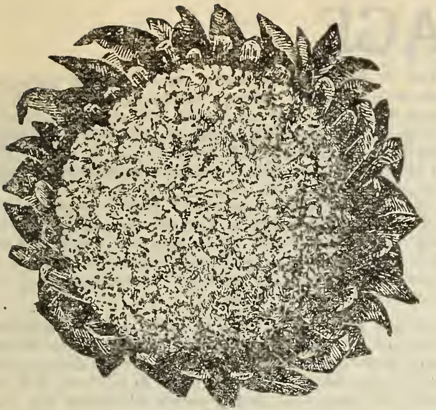
NO ORDERS SENT C. O. D. PLEASE

HOW TO REMIT—In making remittances you may send small amounts in one or two cent stamps, (1c preferred). Postoffice or Express money orders or Bank Drafts are satisfactory and need not be registered. Cash should always be sent by registered mail.

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE WANTED	PRICE	

SPECIAL NOTICE: We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us below, the NAMES and ADDRESSES of any of your friends that are interested in gardening. We wish to send them our CATALOGUE and we will send you package of FLOWER SEEDS FREE.

NAME	POST OFFICE	ROUTE	STATE



BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI

This is a plant bearing heads resembling those of the cauliflower, but more hardy, and gives excellent results in cold northern localities. We do not consider it of any value in warm or dry localities, nor as fine in quality as the cauliflower.

ST. VALENTINE

St. Valentine.— The finest of all Broccoli. This grand new strain introduced from England is a sure header of immense size and finest quality, and is ready for market in February. The large, solid handsome, white heads remain in good condition longer than other varieties. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH

Large White French.—A valuable variety with large, white heads, firm and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

SUTTON'S IMPROVED WHITE SPROUTING

Sutton's Improved White Sprouting—We consider this vegetable makes the finest dish of all Brassicas. Considerably earlier than the ordinary strain; perhaps hardly so hardy, but well withstands any ordinary winter. Per packet 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are highly esteemed for boiling during the late Fall and Winter months. The "sprouts" resemble minature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED

Long Island Improved—The finest strain of "Sprouts" grown for the New York market. *We offer the choicest Long Island grown seed.* Per pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

PERFECTION

Perfection.— The plants grow about two feet in height and the stems are thickly set with the sprouts which grow one or two inches in diameter. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; postpaid.

PARIS MARKET

Paris Market.— This is a half-dwarf strain, not so tall as the preceding, but bearing a large crop of handsome round hard sprouts. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

CORN SALAD

VETTICOST or LAMB'S LETTUCE

Vetticost, or Lamb's Lettuce.— A delicious salad. The best variety cultivated. The proper time for sowing is in the Fall, but sown early in Spring, in rows nine to twelve inches apart, it is fit for use in from six to eight weeks. Cover with hay or straw to protect through the Winter. One ounce of seed to 15 square feet. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c, postpaid.

CRESS

FINE CURLED PEPPERGRASS

Fine Curled Peppergrass.— Quick growing, finely cut and feathery, like a good parsley; growth dwarf and compact; ornamental, crisp and pungent; very refreshing. Per pkt., 5c; oz , 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 55c, postpaid.

WATER CRESS

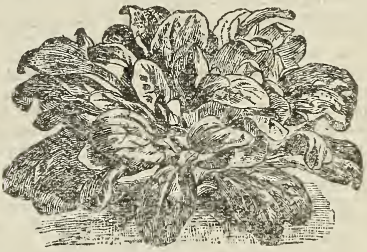
Water Cress.— Highly esteemed as a salad during the Spring and Fall, also used as a garnish for meats during the Winter. Seed may be started readily in pans or boxes of very moist earth, and the young plants transplanted to shallow water. Per pkt. 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; per lb., $3.50.

CHIVES—Schnittlauch

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type, and are grown exclusively for their small leaves, which are produced freely very early in the Spring, for giving a mild onion flavor to various dishes. They are used especially in flavoring the small German sausages. When planted in small clumps in any common garden soil, they will grow rapidly and in time increase so as to render division necessary. The tops appear early in the Spring, and can be shorn off close to the ground as needed. If not allowed to flower, they will produce much longer. Per bunch, postpaid, 25c. Chives Seed 10c per pkt.

BURPEE'S DANISH-PRIZE

Burpee's Danish-Prize.— A very fine strain. The plants are of strong robust growth. The stalks are large, thick and close-joined, so that the sprouts set thickly on the stalk. The sprouts develop for nearly the entire height of the stalk at about the same time—consequently a very large crop can be gathered. Even the sprouts formed at the base of the stalk are tightly folded; they are quite as fine and solid as those higher up. Per pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c.



CORN SALAD

CHICORY

The roots, dried, cut in thin slices, roasted and ground, are used largely as a substitute for coffee. The leaves make an excellent salad for early Spring.

LARGE-ROOTED or COFFEE

Large-Rooted or Coffee—Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 65c.

WITLOOF

Witloof. (French Endive.) Seed sown in the spring produces long, thick roots by November. To force for use the roots are dug in the fall, trimming off the leaves an inch above the crown. Trench in a warm, dark place, covering with six or eight inches of soil and a top layer of fresh manure. The blanched head of leaves thus obtained resemble Cos lettuce and makes a delicious salad. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼lb. $1.00.

CHERVIL

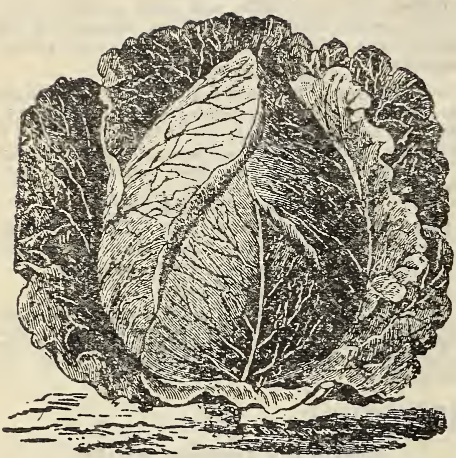
Can be planted any time in the early Spring. The leaves should be kept cut, and if not allowed to run to seed, will keep green for a long time. Is more finely curled and handsome than parsley, and makes an excellent plant for garnishing.

CURLED

Curled.— Very finely curled, somewhat resembling parsley and used in same manner. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00.

FOR BROCCOLI AND BRUSSELLS SPROUTS PLANTS SEE PAGE 44.

CABBAGE



Culture—The requisites for complete success are: First, good seed; in this crop the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance; no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. Second, rich, well-prepared ground. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. The ground should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is grown all over the country and specific directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the early sorts should be sown very early in hotbeds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to the night air and transplanted as early as the ground is in good condition, setting eighteen to thirty-six inches apart, according to size of variety. South of the 40th parallel, sow about the middle of September, or later, according to latitude, transplanting into cold frames if necessary to keep through winter and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring and transplanted when four to six inches high. If the weather and soil is dry, the late sowing should be shaded and watered in order to hasten germination, but it is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender and will not endure transplanting well.

One of the most successful eastern market gardeners recommends sowing cabbage for family use as follows: At the desired time sow the seed in hills, six to twelve seeds in a place, and after the plants are of sufficient size, thin to a single plant to the hill, and cultivate as usual. This is a very simple method and in some cases is very successful.

Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plant each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full-grown heads.

Of late years many crops of early cabbage have been destroyed by maggots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply an emulsion of kerosene made as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly by churning or other method until it has united with the soap and forms a cream like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water. Tobacco dust, ashes, slaked lime and coal dust are also recommended as preventives, and with us have proved valuable in the order named. These are scattered about the plants leaving one here and there untreated for the flies to congregate around and deposit their eggs upon, when that plant should be pulled up and destroyed.

The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads later may be killed by dusting with pyrethrum powder, slug shot, or Paris green. The last two are poisonous, and should not be used in large quantities, or late in the season; however, should their use be necessary, care should be taken to remove the outside leaves before the heads are used.

If the disease called club root should get a footing, do not plant the land with any of the cabbage family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy.

To preserve cabbage during the winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw, so as to keep out frost and rain.

A great many of the varieties of cabbage are simply strains, rather than distinct sorts, and are really the same as some older and better known kinds. We do not know of a single variety offered in this country which we have not seen both in trial and in fields, and we are confident that every good quality can be found in a greater degree in the varieties we offer than in any other kinds.

First Early Sorts

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS

Extra Early Express—The earliest heading cabbage in cultivation. It produces pointed hard heads of good size, which are ready a week earlier than those of the Jersey Wakefield. Also sold as "Lightning" and under a number of other fancy names. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; postpaid.**

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

Early Jersey Wakefield—The best first-early oblong-headed cabbage. The heads are uniformly hard and solid. They are pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the end, with but few outside leaves. The outer leaves are unusually thick and heavy, and it is thereby enabled to stand more cold weather without injury when carried through the winter, either in the open ground in the south or in cold-frames in the North. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.00; per lb., $3.50, postpaid.**

LARGE WAKEFIELD or CHARLESTON

Large Wakefield or Charleston—The heads are of similar form, although not so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original Jersey Wakefield, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size about ten days later. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.50; per lb., $5.00, postpaid.**

EARLY WINNIGSTADT

Early Winnigstadt—This suffers less from insects than any other early cabbage. The heads are of the same size as the Jersey Wakefield, but more sharply pointed in form and not so early. The leaves are rich dark green, slightly glossy, most tightly folded, the heads being the hardest of any early cabbage. By reason of its great solidity it is also a popular variety to plant in the summer for winter use or cutting for kraut. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; postpaid.**

FOR CABBAGE PLANTS SEE PAGE 44.

CABBAGE

Early Cabbage—Copenhagen Market

Will Mature a Marketable Head from Every Plant.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

Copenhagen Market—This superb new Cabbage has created quite a sensation during the past season. It is undoubtedly without a rival as the finest large round-headed early Cabbage in cultivation. The type is thoroughly fixed, the heads maturing all at the same time—(this being a great consideration to Market Gardeners, entailing less labor in harvesting the crop and allows the ground to be cleared at the first cutting). The heads average about ten pounds each in weight, and very solid, with small core and of fine quality. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size. Unfortunately, the stock of seed (all grown in Denmark) is very limited. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, postpaid.**

ENKHUIZEN GLORY

The More Critical, the More Emphatic Your Appreciation.

A new valuable second-early Cabbage that is becoming immensely popular. It produces fine marketable heads fully as early as our famous **Allhead Early**—but round or ball-like in form. The heads are very solid, with but few outer leaves—and of such compact growth as to permit quite close planting—thus increasing the yield of a given area. The heads are of medium size (weighing from six to eight pounds trimmed), tender and of fine flavor. They keep well when put away and consequently Enkhuizen Glory is valuable also for sowing later in the season for early Winter use. Plants set out mid-Summer will produce fine heads before cold weather. **Per pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.**

CABBAGE PLANTS SEE PAGE 44

CABBAGE

SECOND EARLY AND LATE SORTS

BURPEE'S ALLHEAD EARLY

Burpee's Allhead Early—The earliest of all large cabbage, and considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads than usual with large cabbage can be obtained to the acre. It is really an all-the-year-round cabbage, being equally good for winter. **Per pkt., 5c; oz.,25c; postpaid.**

DANISH BALLHEAD

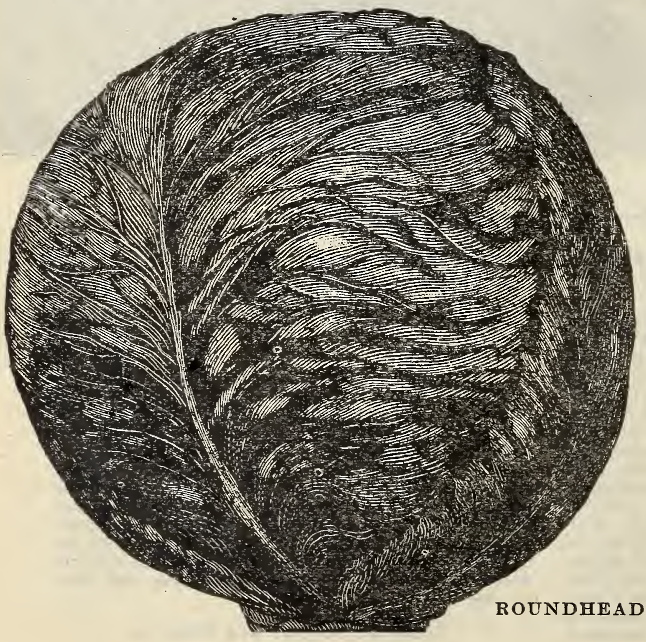
Danish Ballhead—Our Danish seed is absolutely unequaled! It is esteemed for winter use becaue of the great solidity and excellent keeping qualities of the heads. From repeated trials, as well as from the experience of many customers purchasing our original Danish-grown seed, we know that this selected strain surpasses in even growth and heading, as well as in uniform size and solidity of heads, any other stock of "socalled Hollander Cabbage." The magnificent heads are nearly round in form, very hard and solid; they keep in finest condition when buried through the winter, coming out solid in spring. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.25.**

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH

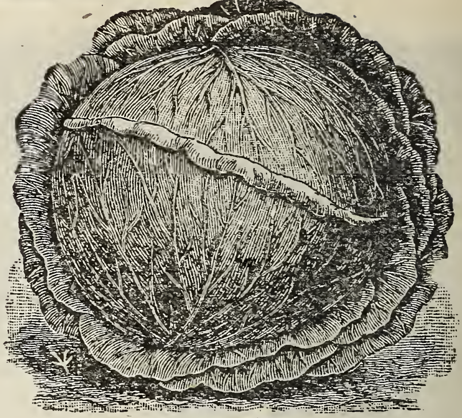
Premium Flat Dutch—An improved strain of the old Large Late Flat Dutch type. Highly esteemed. **Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. $1.25.**

BURPEE'S SUREHEAD CABBAGE

Burpee's Surehead Cabbage—This famous cabbage was first introduced thirty-five years ago. It produces large round flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is all head and always sure to head. The heads are remarkably uniform, extremely hard, fine in texture, and ordinarily weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has but few loose leaves, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is just the variety and quality to suit all lovers of good cabbage. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. $1.50, per lb. $5.00, postpaid.**



ROUNDHEAD



ALLHEAD EARLY

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—This is the hardest heading and best all-round Savoy. Plants are of strong growth, having only a moderate amount of outer foliage growing closely about the large solid round heads. Heads beautifully blanched and of the finest flavor. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, per lb. $2.00.**

MAMMOTH ROCK RED

Mammoth Rock Red—While late in maturing, this is the largest heading of all deep red varieties. In good soil the heads will average ten pounds. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.**

DANISH "ROUND-RED"

Danish "Round-Red"—This grand novelty produces round or ball-shaped heads of great solidity and intensely deep rich coloring. The plant is of strong compact growth. The heads are perfectly round, from six to eight inches in diameter. The leaves composing the head are of an unusually deep purplish red; this rich coloring extends to the center of the head only showing a small portion of white when cutting across the veins and tissues. The extra dark coloring, remarkable hardness and large size of heads make it an excellent market type, as well as most desirable for the house wife in slicing for slaw, salads, etc. **Per pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 60c, 2 ozs. for $1.00, ¼ lb. $1.75.**

DANISH ROUNDHEAD

Danish Roundhead—Has given such splendid satisfaction to growers for winter market that we could fill pages with enthusiastic letters from pleased planters.

The heads average larger in size than those of the Ballhead, maturing about two weeks earlier, and are set on shorter stalks. They are extremely hard and solid, with interior leaves blanched to the purest whiteness; sweet flavor and crisp tender texture.

The great weight of the heads has been noted by visitors to Fordhook. When heads were cut from the stalks to show the distinctly round form, the usual comment was, "hard as a bullet and heavy as lead." The new Danish Roundhead has less outer foliage and is better able to resist blight than Danish Ballhead, being in most sections quite as vigorous in growth during the hot summer months as the best American types. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. $1.25.**

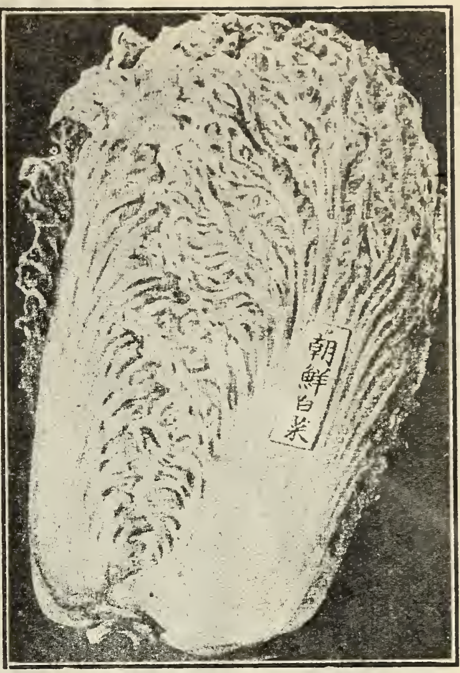
CABBAGE PLANTS SEE PAGE 44

CHINESE CABBAGE

Culture.—For early use sow the seed in hot-bed in February or March. When four inches high transplant, if the weather is suitable, to open ground, setting one foot apart in two and one-half foot rows. For late or main crops, seed should be sown in August or early September and transplanted as soon as large enough. When well grown loosely tie up the plants to blanch. In storing for winter treat the same as late cabbage but keep from freezing. Like lettuce Pe Tsai does not thrive in hot weather, but is inclined to run to seed.

PE-TSAI

Pe-Tsai—While not a cabbage, it is closely related to it, both belonging to the Brassica family. When well grown Chinese cabbage makes a head fifteen inches long and four to five inches in diameter, which blanches to a beautiful white. May be eaten as a salad or is delicious when cooked in the various ways ordinary cabbage is served. **Packages, 5c each, postpaid.**



PE-TSAI, CHOSEN.

PE-TSAI CHOKUREI

PE-TSAI CHO KUREI—Originally a production of Chokurei (Chi-Li), a province in China. A most excellent one among the varities. Large outside leaves with a yellow striped color, and the inside leaves grow round gradually, more like the cabbage. The heart is pure white and tender. sweet, and delicate The young leaves are very popular for use in salad. Is very hardy; will keep until early spring.

PE-TSAI CHOSEN

PE-TSAI CHOSEN—This is the standard variety with its excellent flavor. Originally Korean (Chosen) production. Grows up more like American Drumhead savoy, with clumped leaves; but is of early maturity and mild and sweet in flavor.

PE-TSAI KINSHUI

PE-TSAI KINSHIU—This is the best and most popular variety grown; known for its quality. This variety grows more like head cabbage. The heart is snowy white and very tender and sweet. Not affected by frost. Can be grown everywhere at any time of the year.

PE-TSAI SHANTUNG

PE-TSAI SHANTUNG—Originally a production of Shantung, a province in China. Distinctive flavor, very mild and pleasant. The outside leaves grow to a large round leaf, the heart is snowy white and firm. We recommend this as a most excellent sort for either home garden or market planting.

CHINA CABBAGE SANTOSAI

CHINA CABBAGE SANTOSAI—This differs entirely in appearance from the cabbage, being rather like a Cos lettuce in aspect. The leaves are thick and fleshy, and is highly recommended as a winter vegetable for mild climates. It should be sown in late summer for fall and winter use; successive plantings can be made. A grand feed for poultry; also used extensively in salads. Boiled, minced and seasoned with butter, it is as delicate a flavor as the best endive. Sown any time in the year, but for the main crop sow in August.

Each variety, per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

COLLARDS

GEORGIA

Georgia—Forms a loose head of cabbage like leaves which are largely used for greens. May be used as soon as large enough, but are improved with frosts. Sow seed in open ground, and when well started thin to 15 inches apart in the row, **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

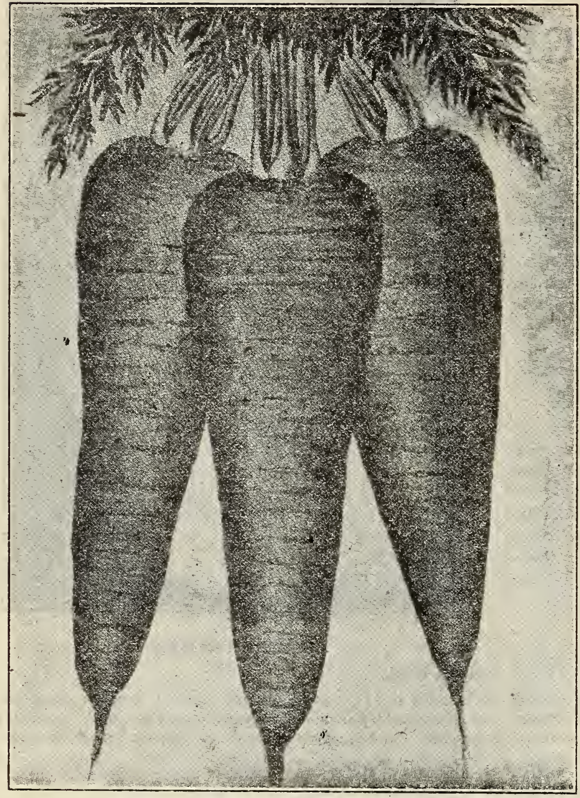
DANDELION

An easily grown plant, now much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. Sow the seed in May or June on good rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate when the leaves will be ready to cut the following Spring. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

IMPROVED LARGE LEAVED

Improved Large Leaved.— The largest leaved and best cutting variety. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., $2.00.**

CARROTS



The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes, and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

Culture—While sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land if thoroughly and deeply worked will produce satisfactory crops. When possible to do so, it is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15, but success from such late planting is uncertain. For table use sow the smaller kinds as early as practicable in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture, prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds of seed to the acre. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Do not let the weeds get a start. Thin the smaller table sorts from six to eight to the foot, and the field varieties from four to six inches apart in the row. For winter use, gather and store like beets or turnips.

Our stocks are true to type, grown from selected transplanted roots, and will be found superior to the cheaper California seed.

The Golden Ball is the smallest and earliest of all, closely followed by the Early Scarlet Horn, which is about three inches long and decidedly stump-rooted.

Oxheart and Chantenay, or "Model," are five to six inches long; Chantenay is the longer, but both are thick through, decidedly stump-rooted, and of finest quality. Half-Long Scarlet is more slender, but also stump-rooted. The true Danvers is a popular rich orange colored carrot, six inches long, of medium size, and with tapering roots, blunt at the end. The St. Valery and Improved Long Orange are both long and rather slender; they need a light soil for successful growth and harvesting.

While those in the list on next page are the varieties chiefly grown for stock feeding, on account of their great productiveness, we would call attention also to the fine feeding value, as well as the greater ease in harvesting, of a choice table variety like the Chantenay, Oxheart or Danvers. The seed costs but little more, and the crop is available for market if opportunity offers.

CARROTS—BEST GARDEN

In regular sized packets, 5c each Postpaid.

EARLY VERY SHORT SCARLET, OR GOLDEN BALL

Early Very Short Scarlet, or Golden Ball—Earliest; small round. **Per oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; per lb., $2.50. Ptpd.**

SHORT HORN, or EARLY SCARLET HORN

Short Horn, or Early Scarlet Horn—Popular standard early. **Per oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; per lb., $2.50. Postpd.**

CHANTENAY CARROT

Chatenay Carrot—This splendid Carrot belongs to the half-long "stump" or blunt-rooted type, but differs from all others of this class by its greater girth, bulk and consequent yield. It averages 6 to 7 inches in length, is broad at the neck, narrowing gradually to the round, blunt base, therefore is easily harvested. The flesh, entirely free from core, is of rich orange-red and of the finest table quality, fine-grained, tender, juicy and delicately flavored. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼lb. 30c, lb. $1.00. Postpaid.**

BUTZER'S SELECTED HALF-LONG DANVERS CARROT

Butzer's Selected Half-long Danvers Carrot—A handsome half-long, cylindrical, stump-rooted Carrot of good size and of a rich, dark orange color; it grows to a large size, is smooth, and the flesh very close in texture, with very little core and a small tapering tap-root. It is a first-class Carrot for all soils; under good cultivation is has yielded 25 to 30 tons per acre, with the smallest length of root of any now grown, and is more easily harvested than the longer types. Our selected stock gives the best of satisfaction. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼lb. 30c, lb $1.00. Postpaid.**

GUERANDE, or OX HEART

Guerande, or Ox Heart—Tops small for the size of the roots which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young the roots are excellent for table use and when mature are equally good for stock. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼lb. 30c, lb. $1.00. Postpaid.**

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

Improved Long Orange—This is a decided improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on deep and mellow soil. Roots distinctly larger at crown, shorter, thicker and smoother than those of Long Orange, but so uniform and true to type that the bulk of the crop will be greater. **Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼lb. 30c, lb. $1.00, postpaid.**

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Carrots for Stock Feeding—These can be grown easily in good, loose soil; keep well when stored for Winter use and form an extremely wholesome addition to the Winter rations of stock when fed in conjunction with corn and dry fodder. The rich coloring of the deep orange-colored sorts is esteemed also as imparting a richer coloring to milk and butter during Winter months.

They are grown most easily in land which has been under cultivation the preceding season, and which has been manured heavily and plowed during the previous Fall, though short, well-rotted manure will give excellent results, turned under in the Spring if the surface is finely prepared before sowing the seed. Seed should be sown early, thinly in drills three feet apart using four pounds of seed to the acre. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season, working more deeply as growth advances.

IMPROVED SHORT WHITE MASTODON

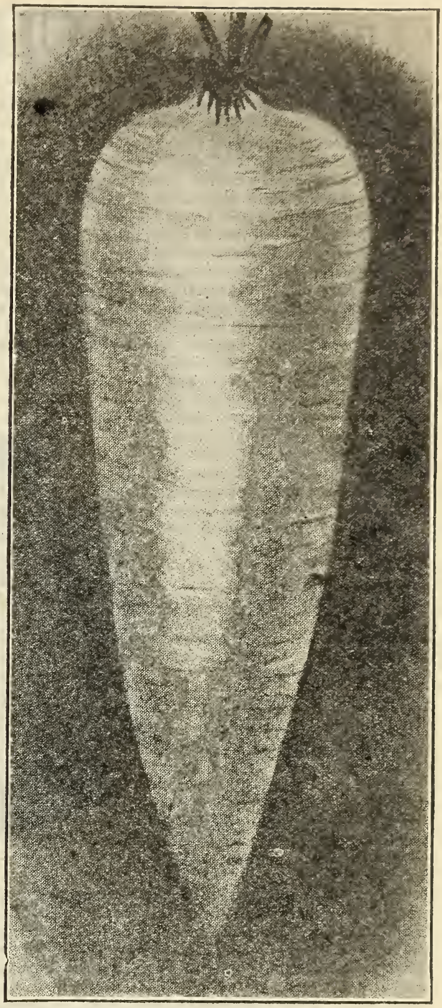
Improved Short White Mastodon—The most productive and most easily harvested for stock feeding. The roots grow about eight inches in length, measuring three inches at shoulder, and gradually tapering throughout their length. Smooth, white skin, free from small rootlets. Flesh solid, white, crisp, rich, and nutritious. We have reports of this variety yielding 20 tons per acre. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00, postpaid.**

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN

Large White Belgian—This Carrot grows a third or more of its length above the surface. Roots will average two inches in diameter at the shoulder and a foot or more in length. The diameter is even throughout the entire length, the roots tapering gradually at the base. They are easily pulled in harvesting, and do not have to be dug out, like most long-rooted sorts. Flesh and skin pure white, though the latter is occasionally tinged with green in upper portion growing above the soil. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. $1.00, postpaid.**

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN

Large Yellow Belgian—This is similar in growth and form to the preceding, but flesh and skin of the portion growing below the soil are of a pale orange coloring. These two varieties have probably been grown more extensively than any others for stock feeding in the past, but are destined to be superseded to a great extent by the large, thick roots of the improved white variety offered above, and the thick, stump-rooted table sorts. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb 30c; lb. 1.00, postpaid.**



Out of Sight Mole Trap

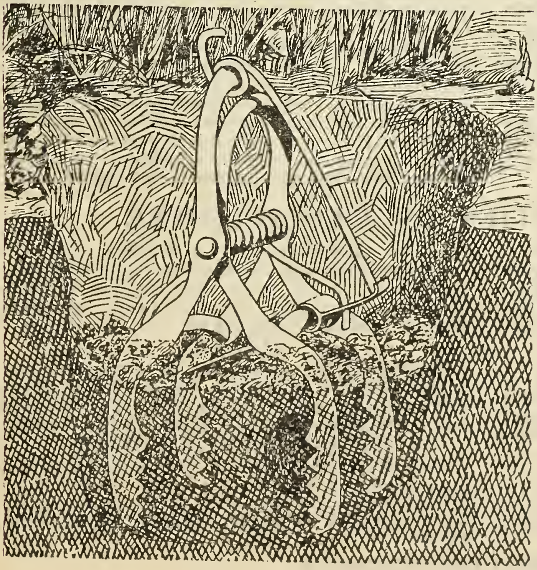


Illustration showing position of trap properly set on deep runway

The Trap That Holds

CAN'T PULL OUT
CAN'T TWIST OUT
CAN'T GNAW FREE

The Best Mole Trap Made

$1.00 Postpaid

For other Traps see Page 96

CAULIFLOWER

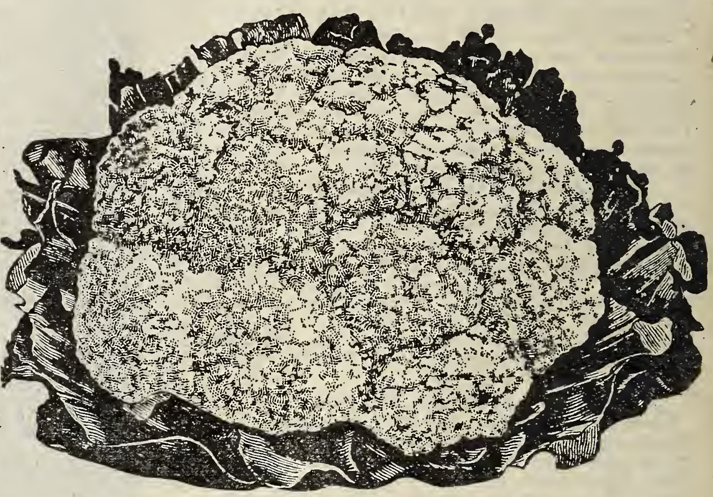
The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown, except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Any one will be reasonably certain of success with this most desirable vegetable if he carefully follows the cultural directions given below.

Culture.— For spring and early summer crop, sow in March or early April, in hotbed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large to handle. As soon as danger of hard freezing is over set in the open ground in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Plenty of good manure must be well incorporated with the soil, and the lätter be brought into the highest state of tilth. No application, however, can be more necessary or more useful than that of cultivator and hoe. For late crop, sow at same time as for late cabbage and treat in the same manner. It should be borne in mind that cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather, and hence the sowings need to be so timed as to bring the heads to maturity either before the hot summer weather sets in, or not until the cooler weather of the fall. If it receives at this time a liberal supply of water, the size and quality of the heads will be greatly improved. After the head begins to form, draw the leaves over and tie them together to protect it from the sun and to keep it white. The heads should be cut for use while the "curd" is compact and hard, as they soon become impaired in quality and appearance after they open and separate into branches. Of the enemies of the crop, none is more formidable than the cabbage-root maggot. This seems to have a special liking for the cauliflower. Probably the best and most surely effective protective measure is enveloping each plant with a tight-fitting collar of tarred felt. Plant lice are another serious pest of this crop. Effective remedies are dusting with fine tobacco dust, or spraying with strong tobacco tea or kerosene emulsion.

All the cauliflower seed we offer is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development, and the greatest care is taken to save seed from perfectly developed plants only.

BURPEE'S BEST-EARLY

The Earliest and Best Quick-Growing Cauliflower.—This grand strain was first introduced thirty years ago, and has fully maintained all the merits then claimed for it. The plants are of strong growth, with erect, pointed dark green leaves growing closely about the head. It is remarkable both for the extreme earliness and certainty with which the plants produce fine heads. In good soil the heads measure eight to ten inches across; they are of pure snowy white, with very close compact curd of extra fine quality. So extremely solid and deep are the nearly globe-shaped heads that they weigh heavier than other heads of equal size. Market gardeners can plant Burpee's Best-Early Cauliflower for both early and late crops, with full assurance that it is the choicest and most reliable strain that can be procured. Had we space to spare, we could publish many testimonials from experienced growers who are most enthusiastic in stating that this is, beyond doubt, all its name implies—"The Best-Early Cauliflower." **Pkt., 15c; per oz., $3.00; ¼ lb., $10.00.**



DRY WEATHER OR DANISH GIANT

BURPEE'S NEW "DRY-WEATHER" CAULIFLOWER

Succeeds even where all others fail. Similar to Burpee's Best-Early, it produces equally large, solid, pure white heads, and is only about a week later. It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations where other varieties fail; make the soil quite rich and give thorough cultivation. It is superior to any other excepting only Burpee's Best-Early. By the use of this strain fine cauliflower can be grown in many dry districts where it has been impossible heretofore to raise this luscious vegetable. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; Per oz., $2.50; ¼ lb., $7.00.**

STANDARD VARIETIES OF CAULIFLOWER

EARLY SNOWBALL

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. Under favorable circumstances, nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. **Pkt., 5c; per oz., $2.00; ¼ lb., $5.00.**

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra Selected.) This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., $2.50.**

EARLY DWARF ERFURT

Early Dwarf Erfurt—While less expensive this will give quite good results in suitable localities. **Pkt., 10c; oz., $2.00.**

EXTRA EARLY PARIS

Extra Early Paris—This is the dwarfest and earliest heading of all. Heads are solid, but are not so large nor sure-heading as the Erfurt type. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., $1.25; ¼ lb., $4.00.**

ALGIERS

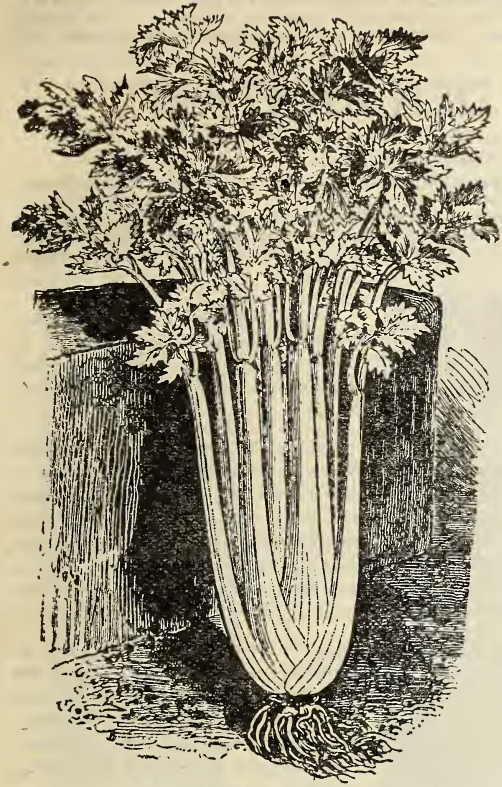
Algiers—A very strong growing late variety, with large leaves of a bluish cast. In cool locations and rich soil it produces very large solid heads late in the Fall. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., $1.25; ¼ lb., $4.00.**

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT

Veitch's Autumn Giant—A large late cauliflower, producing quite compact white heads. These large late sorts are not nearly so reliable as the earlier Erfurt type. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., $1.25; ¼ lb., $4.00.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS SEE PAGE 44

CELERY



Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes indoors or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors in straight rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seed germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. The seed will not germinate well if planted in a hotbed or where subjected to a temperature above 60 deg. Fr. When the plants are one to two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart each way. When they are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky.

The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible, the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used, they may be set out as late as the middle of August; but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or first of July. The most desirable time will depend upon local climate, and it is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart in which the plants should be set six inches apart cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown, they should be "handled," which is done by gathering the leaves together while the earth is drawn about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of it falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them, and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visable. Or it may be blanched by pressing the leaves together with two wide boards held in place by stakes or by wire hooks at the top. This is the method commonly used by market gardeners, but celery so blanched is more likely to become pithy than that blanched with earth. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they are wet or the ground is damp; to do so increases the liability to injury from rust.

A part of the crop may be simply "handled" and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame, where the temperature can be kept just above the freezing point and it will then gradually blanch, so that it may be used throughout the Winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves and they will revive again.

Celery is sometimes grown by what is termed the new process, which consists in making a spot as rich as possible and there setting the plants six to eight inches apart each way. If the soil is very rich and there is an abundance of water, the plants will blanch each other and the product will be very white and handsome. but we think it is inferior in quality to that grown by the old method.

SELF-BLANCHING EARLY VARIETIES

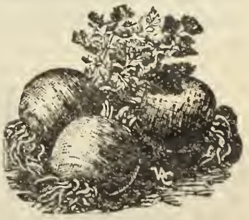
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

Golden Self-Blanching—The best of all early "self-blanching" varieties. First introduced in America is 1884, this is decidedly better in quality than the White Plume. It is ready for use nearly as early, blanches as easily, and is larger in size. It is of dwarf compact habit, with thick, solid, heavily ribbed stalks, which blanch easily to a clear waxen yellow. When grown in rich moist soil, the stalks are numerous, each plant being fully as thick through as the largest of the tall late sorts, and with a large solid heart of beautiful golden-yellow stalks and leaves. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., $1.25. Postpaid.**

WHITE PLUME

White Plume—This is the earliest and most easily blanched, but does not keep well taken from the trenches. The plants grow rapidly and blanch easily during the summer months. Later in the fall the central stalks and leaves are of pure snowy whiteness, even without earthing up, but stalks should be gathered together and earthed up as in other varieties, so as to produce close attractive bunches. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; per lb., $2.50, postpaid.**

CELERIAC OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY



Culture—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar orl eave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets or carrots.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE

Large Smooth Prague—An improved form of turnip-rooted celery producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large, deep green foliage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz.,35c ½ lb., 60c; lb., $1.75. Postpaid.**

CELERY PLANTS SEE PAGE 44

CORN—Sweet or Table Varieties

Culture—A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the North sweet corn should be planted as early as can be done without taking great loss from frost or from rotting of the seed in the soil. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

BURPEE'S "GOLDEN BANTAM"

Earliest and Best of All Extreme-Earlies:—Most Surpassingly Delicious in Flavor.

BURPEE'S GOLDEN BANTAM

Burpee's Golden Bantam — Is becoming each year more firmly fixed in popular favor, because of its extremely early character, vigorous growth and surpassing delicious flavor.

Although the dry grain is entirely free from any flinty glaze, it is exceptionally hard and firm, hence can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn. The stalks are dwarf and sturdy in habit, growing to a height of four feet; they bear two and three good ears, which are set well above the ground. The ears, five to seven inches in length, have eight rows of broad yellow grains, extending to the extreme rounded tip.

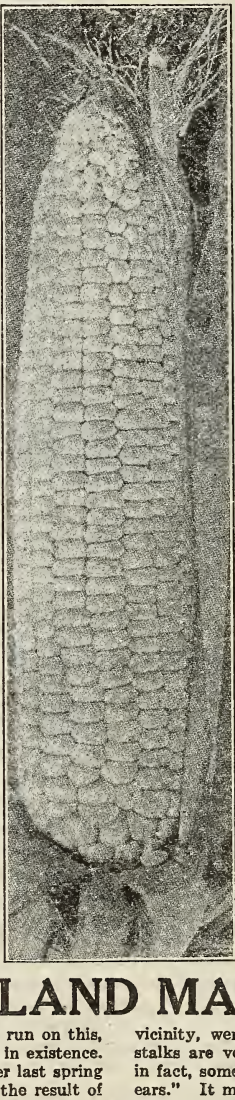
GOLDEN BANTAM

Golden Bantam.— Is not only *extra early* but also *extra hardy*. Although the grain in the young tender state is sweet and rich beyond comparison, the dry seed is quite solid, permitting of the earliest planting. Plantings can be made a week or ten days earlier than with the shriveled seed of regular types. Even if planted at the same time, Golden Bantam is as early as the *Cory* and vastly finer in flavor.

Golden Bantam.— Is dwarf in growth, the stalks averaging four feet in height. The ears are from five to seven inches in length; but what they lack in size is more than made up in *productiveness* and *quality*. The small stalks can be grown closely together in the row and in good soil will produce two and three fine ears to a stalk.

Golden Bantam.— When ready for use has grains of a rich creamy yellow, which deepens to orange-yellow as it ripens. This distinct color is so unusual that many persons seeing it for the first time ask: "*Is that really a sweet corn*?" A single trial of its splendid quality soon convinces them that Golden Bantam is *actually the finest flavored of all sweet corn!*

Golden Bantam.— Has gained such a wide National reputation that many Summer hotels feature it *by name* on their bills of fare. When we have had to report "*Sold out*," customers have begged for a quart or a pint of seed which they "*must have at any price!*" **Price, per pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**



Golden Bantam.— Is the hardiest sweet corn for the cool Northern States. It is also the best variety to plant late in the summer for late fall use. **It is the richest in flavor of all.**

Golden Bantam.— While especially recommended for the Northern States, is desirable also for warmer locations, both as a *first-early* and *for late plantings*. It is valuable because the ears, protected by a good firm husk, are not liable to smut as is so often the case with sweet corn in the South.

Golden Bantam.— Is becoming so increasingly popular each year that it has been almost impossible for us to grow sufficient to meet the demand. We regretted extremely last year to have to disappoint hundreds of customers who ordered late in the season.

Many market gardeners report that they find Golden Bantam their most profitable variety throughout the season [from successive plantings] as soon as customers become acquainted with its splendid flavor and distinct color. It is as distinct in flavor from that of white varieties as in color — being almost literally "sweet as honey." The skin is so exceptionally tender that it does not need scoring or cutting across the grain.

No garden is complete without Golden Bantam Corn.

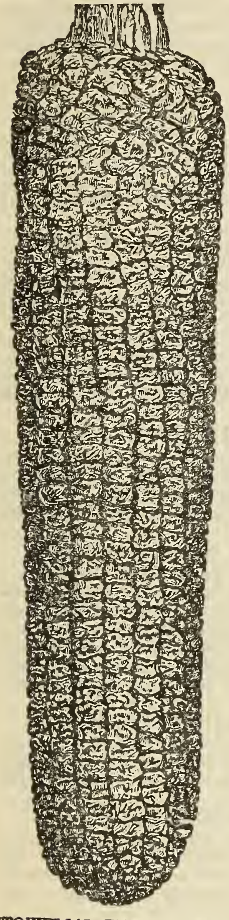
Order early as last season we had to disappoint a great many. **Price, per pkt., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.**

PORTLAND MARKET

Portland Market—We are having a great run on this, the largest first early corn we believe there is in existence. Long before the corn planting season was over last spring we were sold out of this seed. This corn is the result of several years of careful selection and breeding up from an 8 and 10-rowed corn, called the Oakview Market. The ears now run 12 to 16 rows and are often one foot in length. They are as large as many of the second early sorts, while those who grew corn from this seed last spring, in our vicinity, were the first to market true sweet corn. The stalks are very short and small to carry such large ears; in fact, some of our visitors remarked "that they were all ears." It matures very even, the husks are thin, making the mature ears easy to detect. On trial with a dozen "Earliest of All" corn this came out in the lead with marketable ears. You will make no mistake to plant this corn for early garden or market. **Seed of selected ears. Pkg., 10c; per lb., 40c, postpaid.**

CORN—SWEET OR TABLE VARIETIES

To have the finest sweet corn, it must be picked in just the right condition, that is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture, and plantings should be made frequently enough always to have a supply at this stage. The quality will be inferior if it is either a few days too old or too young.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

HOWLING MOB

Howling Mob—Is ready for use only three to five days later than the extra early Cory, when both are planted at the same time, but the ears are so much larger in size, while the grains are so much whiter and sweeter, that it should really be compared with the second-early Crosby's Twelve-Rowed and other varieties of a later season.

For the earliest supply of fine, large, handsome ears, having the true sweet or sugary flavor, we feel that we cannot recommend the Howling Mob too strongly, either for home use or to the market gardener having a trade for quality in garden products. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

Stowell's Evergreen—This has long been the leading main-crop variety for home use, market and canning. Our stock is carefully selected, and can be depended upon to produce fine large ears of superior quality. The grains of good size,, are long and slender—entirely free from glaze or flintiness. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

WHITE EVERGREEN

White Evergreen—Makes strong, vigorous stalks, seven feet in height. The ears have white tassels and light-colored silk. The ears contain sixteen or more rows of deep grains, which are protected by a thick, heavy husk. Two, even three, fine ears are frequently produced on each stalk. **Per pkt. 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.**

EARLY FORDHOOK

Early Fordhook—This is the largest-eared extra early dwarf-growing true sweet corn, the ears averaging six to seven inches in length. It is two to three days earlier than the Cory, and has both grains and cob of pure white coloring. The ears are eight-rowed, with quite small cob and deep grains. While similar in growth, it is greatly superior to the Cory in flavor. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.**

BLACK MEXICAN

Black Mexican—A medium-early variety, growing about six feet in height, ears eight inches long, well filled with eight rows of large rather flat grains, which are a deep bluish purple of superlatively sweet flavor. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Country Gentleman.— Has a small white cob densely covered with irregular rows of deep, splendid white grains of delicious flavor. Ears average 8 to 9 inches in length. The stalks grow about 6 feet high and average three or four ears each. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

PEEP O'DAY

Peep o'Day.— The points of this remarkable new Corn are its extraordinary earliness and sweetness. The early varieties of Sweet Corn do not yield as heavily as the later sorts, but owing to the fact that the stalks of this variety bear from two to three ears each and are very dwarf, they can be planted close together. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid**

VARIETIES OF POP CORN

BLACK BEAUTY OREGON GROWN

Black Beauty—Oregon grown. We believe that this is the best pop corn for the Northwest. It is the largest of all Pop Corns. The stalk grows five to six feet high and bears two to three large ears each. It is black, but pops perfectly white. **Per pkt., 10c.**

QUEEN'S GOLDEN

Queen's Golden—The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. **Per pkt., 10c.**

WHITE RICE

White Rice—The most widely known variety; very popular for parching. Selected seed. **Per pkt., 10c; per lb., 25c, postpaid.**

SILVER LACE

Silver Lace—It suckers so that a single kernel will produce three to four stalks. The ears are five to six inches in length, well filled out to the end with smooth, round, metallic, white grains. Shelled: **Per pkt., 10c.**

CALIFORNIA YELLOW

California Yellow—The stalks do not throw out suckers, but are stout, four feet in height, thickly set with leaves, and each produces three or more ears. The ears are from two to three inches in length, with rice-like grains of a light golden yellow. Besides being extremely prolific, the grains pop well and are of excellent quality. **Per pkt., 10c.**

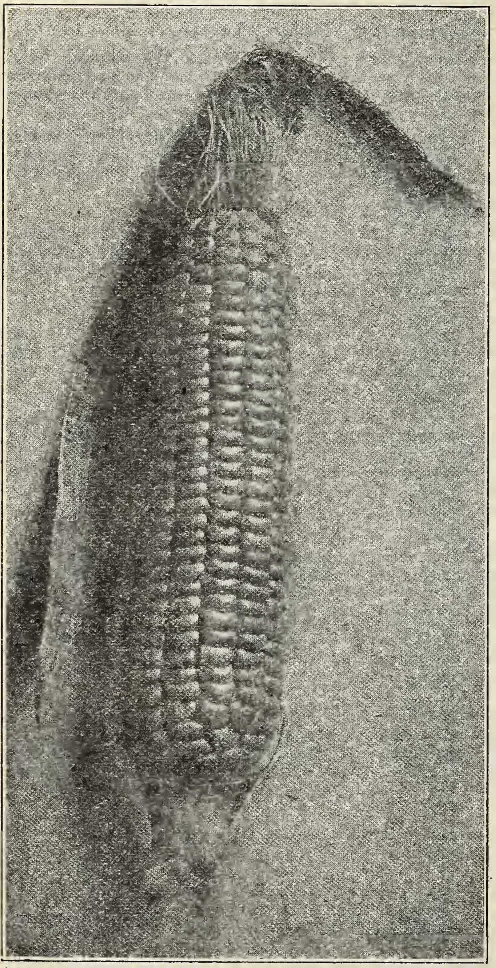
GOLDEN TOM THUMB

Golden Tom Thumb—The stalks grow only eighteen inches high, and each stalk produces two or three perfect little ears, only two to two and a quarter inches long, completely filled with bright golden-yellow grains, which when popped expand to a large size. It is a perfect minature corn, and so ornamental that it can be grown in a flower garden. **Per small pkt., 10c.**

FIELD CORN

THESE VARIETIES HAVE ALL BEEN GROWN ESPECIALLY FOR SEED. THE SEED IS WELL CURED AND TRUE TO NAME.

THERE is no longer any doubt as to Corn being grown successfully in the Northwest, and careful tests have proven the following to be adaptable to our coast climate. As a fodder crop corn cannot be excelled and cut green and packed in silos it makes a valuable green feed for milch cows.



CANADA YELLOW FLINT

Canada Yellow Flint—The Flint corns are the hardest in maturity and can be grown satisfactorily much farther North than the Dent corns. Our strain is of an improved type, producing long, well-filled ears, with eight rows of quite large grains. **Pkt, 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.**

IMPROVED LEAMING

Improved Leaming—A very popular and extremely productive variety. On good land the stalks grow tall, producing two good ears to each stalk. The ears are long, with small red cob, well filled with grains of medium size, of a rich golden color. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days, and makes a good crop even in dry seasons, by reason of its strong vigorous growth. Stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder, while the grains, being so deep, yield an extra large quantity of shelled corn per bushel of ears. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.**

PRIDE OF THE WEST

Pride of the West—Oregon grown; acclimated. A grand success in Oregon. We have been raising this variety for years, and by selecting the earliest ripening and best select ears, now have a strain that is a revelation to many people who have thought Oregon and Washington could not raise profitable field corn. **Price per pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.**

Write for price on large quantities.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—DENT

Pride of the North—Dent—A quick growing yellow Dent variety thriving well where the summers are not very long. Bright golden color. Not Oregon, but Eastern grown. **1 lb., postpaid, 20c; 100 lbs., write for price.**

MINNESOTA NO. 13—YELLOW DENT

Minnesota No. 13—Yellow Dent—Oregon grown—A variety of great promise, being the earliest of the early yellow Dent corns and reported to be the heaviest yielding. Producing splendid large ears, closely filled from end to end with bright yellow kernels. Grows about 7 feet high and being a rapid, vigorous grower, with heavy foliage, makes a fine fodder corn. Will mature in 90 days under favorable conditions. **Large pkt. 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid; 100 lbs., write for price.**

MINNESOTA NO. 23

Minnesota No. 23—Oregon grown—A White Dent is the earliest heavy yielding white corn for the Northwest; it is a little earlier than Minnesota No. 13. **Price per pkt. 10c; lb., 20c. postpaid; larger quantities, write for price.**

SUGAR CORN for GREEN FODDER

Sugar Corn for Green Fodder—We offer seed of Sugar Corn which is especially grown for fodder purposes, being of quick growth and early maturity. Sown at the rate of two bushels per acre in drills four feet apart, it makes a splendid stalk six to eight feet in height, which are of the finest quality for feeding green.cutting for ensilage, or curing for fodder. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; postpaid.**

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL

Champion White Pearl—A large, White Dent variety; very popular with our dairymen on account of the great amount of green feed it makes. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 20c, postpaid.**

IMPROVE KING PHILIP

Improve King Philip—(Extra Early Red Flint.) An old-time New England favorite perfected by us. Extremely hardy. One of the best and most reliable early sorts. Ears 10 in. long; very early. **Large pkt., 10c; lb., 20c., postpaid.**

Marrow Cabbage

Chou Moellier or White Stemmed Marrow Kale

This is described in Washington State Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 95 as a valuable dairy and poultry food, in many ways very similar to Thousand Headed Kale, and even more prolific.

The plants average four to six feet in height, with stalks five to six inches in diameter, and weigh fourteen to twenty pounds. The stalks are edible, and are relished by cows. The lower leaves are broken off and fed as they mature.

The plant is not so hardy as Thousand Headed Kale, but is most valuable for green feed in fall and early winter.

Culture is the same as for kale and cabbage. One pound of seed will produce plants for one acre. **Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

Write for special prices when larger quantities are wanted than priced.

CUCUMBER

This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of soil that is fully exposed to the sun. The fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is in the more or less wilted condition in which it is found on the market that every family should be supplied from its own garden.

Culture.— In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty nearly over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil, forming a broad, flat hill four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections, where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds or cold frames, filled with rich, friable soil, and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

LONDON LONG GREEN

London Long Green—This is an old-time popular garden favorite. Under favorable conditions produces dark-green fruits from ten to twelve inches in length. Skin a deep rich green; flesh solid, crisp and of excellent quality. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 85c; postpaid.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK WHITE SPINE

Burpee's Fordhook White Spine—The fruits are nearly cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the ends, perfectly smooth, of deep rich coloring, marked with distinct white lines at the blossom end. They are of extremely handsome and attractive appearance. Vines are vigorous in growth and enormously productive. Fruits retain their dark-green coloring and crisp freshness longer after picking than any other variety—excepting only the new "Fordhook Famous." They retain also their fine quality even after the seeds are well formed. Splendid as table cucumbers and for market, while it is equally as desirable for commercial pickles. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.

BURPEE'S EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE

Burpee's Extra Early White Spine—This is a special strain of the popular White Spine Cucumber, which is most desirable for its extreme earliness. It is earlier than the Fordhook or special forcing strains. The fruits are slightly smaller is size, but of smooth, regular form, well colored, and excellent flavor. It is a valuable variety to plant for early market. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK PICKLING

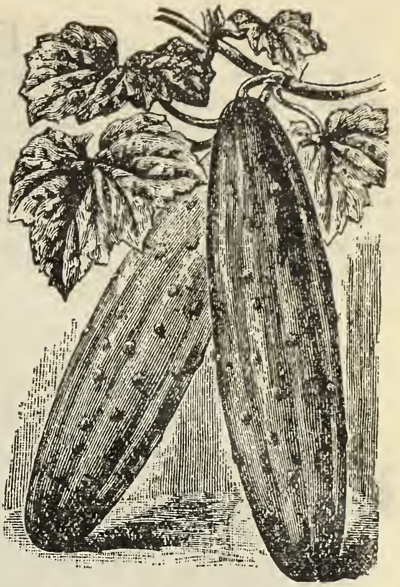
Burpee's Fordhook Pickling—Excepting only the New Cumberland this is the best and most prolific variety for producing pickles of medium size, both for home use and market, or to grow for the pickle factories—in fact, we prefer it to the Cumberland. The vines are extremely vigorous and healthy, yielding a large number of fruits if kept gathered at the proper stage, and remaining in strong, healthy growing condition longer than any other variety. Skin extremely thin, tender and free from toughness when pickled. If allowed to grow to full size, fruits are of excellent table quality, but where the largest quantity of pickles is desired fruits should be gathered while small, so as to insure the greatest crop; to produce larger fruits for slicing will soon check growth and productiveness of the vines. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00. postpaid.

"THE DAVIS PERFECT" CUCUMBER

The "Davis Perfect" is of perfect form, large size and of the finest color; is crisp, delicious and almost seedless.

The "Davis Perfect" is as handsome, grown outside, as any hothouse cucumber.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼lb., 35c.; lb., $1.00



EXTRA EARLY GREEN PROLIFIC, or BOSTON PICKLING

Extra Early Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling—This is a very prolific variety, largely planted for pickles. The fruits average four to five inches in length when large enough for slicing, and are of excellent quality; but it is chiefly for producing medium-sized pickles that this variety is so highly esteemed. If the fruits are gathered as soon as large enough, the vines will continue bearing through a long season. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 80c.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE

Arlington White Spine—The cucumbers are very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging seven to eight inches in length, straight and of a rich, dark-green color. Flesh white, crisp, and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Vines are of vigorous growth and very productive. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK FAMOUS

Burpee's Fordhook Famous—The longest White Spine, the finest flavored of all. This is the handsomest and best of all long green cucumbers; always straight and well formed, they never turn yellow, and critical buyers are willing to pay an extra price on market for these unequaled fruits. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.40, postpaid.

LEMON CUCUMBER

Lemon Cucumber—This dainty little cucumber resembles a lemon both in form and color, having a distinctive flavor superior to and not found in any other cucumber. The Lemon Cucumber is so prolific that a single vine will be ample for the needs of the average family. It is also said that the Lemon Cucumber can be eaten without fear of the harmful results that some experience from eating cucumbers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.00.

JAPANESE CLIMBING

Japanese Climbing—A useful variety for growing on a trellis or wire. The cucumbers are long, of a dark green color, white flesh. crisp, and of a good flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN

West India Gherkin—A very prolific smallfruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. It is not properly a cucumber, and of no value for slicing. The fruits are two to three inches in length. thick, rounded form, closely covered with spines. Vines rather slender, with small foliage, but of strong growth. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c, postpaid.

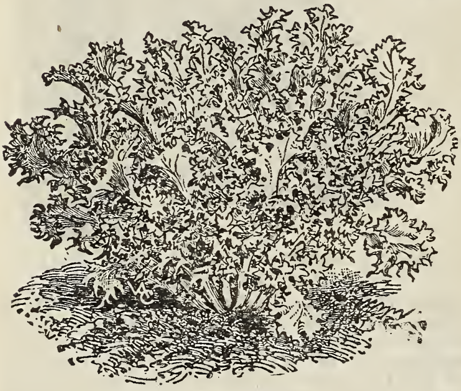
Egg Plant

BURPEE'S "BLACK BEAUTY"

Burpee's "Black Beauty"—Earliest and best of all large-fruited egg plants. It is valuable alike to the private planter and the extensive grower for market. Black Beauty produces fruits fully as large and ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved Purple. The grand large fruits are thick—of most attractive form, as shown in the illustration. The skin is a rich, lustrous purplish black—the satin gloss and rich coloring adding greatly to the beauty of these "eggs." The intensely brilliant coloring is uniform over the whole fruit. The calyx is entirely free from spines or thorns. The crop of seed is unfortunately, very short—order early!

The fruits set freely and develop quickly, so that the entire crop can be gathered before there is any danger of frost. We are sure that truckers generally will make their main planting of Burpee's "Black Beauty" as soon as they learn its unusual value. Per pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 40c; per oz., 70c; 2 ozs., $1.15; ¼ lb., $2.00; per lb., $7.00.

Endive



ENDIVE

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the Fall and Winter months.

GREEN CURLED

Green Curled—Leaves finely cut or lacinated. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb. $1.25.**

WHITE CURLED

White Curled—Does not need blanching, the midribs being naturally of a pale golden yellow, and the finely cut and curled leaves almost white. **Per Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.**

GIANT FRINGED, or "OYSTER"

Giant Fringed, or "Oyster"—This is the beautifully fringed sort displayed upon blocks of ice on piles of oysters before so many restaurants. Of strong growth, it has a large white heart and broad stems. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.

BATAVIAN

Batavian—Large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched as a salad or make excellent cooked greens. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.

Garlic

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Bulbs, lb., 75c, postpaid.

Horseradish

Sets planted in May, small end down, with the top one inch below the surface, in rich, well-cultivated soil, will form radish of large size in one season's growth. Of the common variety, we offer small roots, 8 for 20c; 25c per dozen, or 90c per 100, postpaid. By express or freight: Per 100, 65c; 500 for $3.00; per 1000, $5.50.

Kale or Borecole

DWARF GERMAN or GERMAN GREENS

Dwarf German or German Greens—(Dwarf Curled Scotch.) Leaves are curly, bright green, very tender, and delicate in flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; per lb., $1.75c.

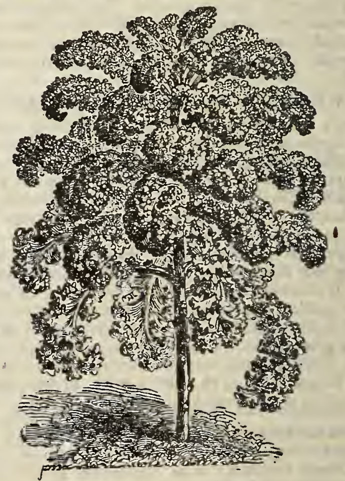
DWARF SIBERIAN

Dwarf Siberian—Of dwarf growth, with large broad grayish-green leaves which are only slightly curled at the edges. Extremely hardy. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; per lb., $1.75c.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH

Tall Green Curled Scotch—This makes a beautiful plant about two and a half feet high. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; per lb., $1.75c, postpaid.

☞ KALE PLANTS SEE PAGE 44



KALE, TALL SCOTCH

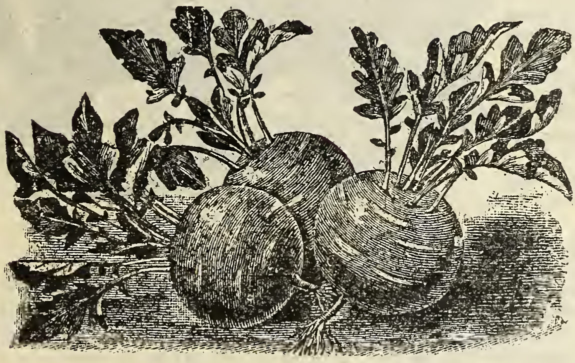
Thousand-Headed Kale

Is a variety of cabbage that produces enormously. The plant attains a height of 3 to 4 feet; the stem is covered with leaves. Animals, especially sheep, eat it greedily. It grows well on any land and is very hardy. As we predicted it is now more popular than the widely used Dwarf Essex Rape.

The seed may be either drilled or broadcasted. Drilled is the better. If drilled, plant rows 26 to 30 inches apart as plants should be thinned out so as to stand 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. In drilling use ¼ to 1 lb. of seed to the acre; in broadcasting, 1½ lbs. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; per lb., 40c postpaid.

Plants in Season.
Write for Price.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE.



Kohl-Rabi

Kohl-Rabi is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above the ground. The bulb should be used while young and tender. Set plants eight inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA

Early White Vienna—The best for table use. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; per lb., $2.25, postpaid.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA

Early Purple Vienna—Most largely grown for table use in Germany. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; per lb., $2.25.

GREEN OR WHITE

Green or White—Good for table use and stock feeding. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; per lb., $2.25, postpaid.

Useful Gourds

NEST EGG

Nest Egg—Resemble—in color, form, and size—the eggs of hens; do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet. They make the very best nest-eggs. Do not plant in very rich soil, or the fruits will grow too large. Per pkt., 10c; per oz., 35c.

SUGAR TROUGH

Sugar Trough—By sawing off the upper portion large dishes or buckets may be made, which are useful for many household purposes. The shell when dried is thick and hard, extremely light but very durable. Per pkt., 10c; per oz., 35c; postpaid.

DIPPER

Dipper—When grown on the ground the stems will be curved, while if raised as a climbing vine the weight of the blossom end will cause the stem to grow straight. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 40c; ¼ lb., 75c;per lb., $2.75, postpaid.

DISHCLOTH or LUFFA

Dishcloth or Luffa—A natural dishcloth, and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, elastic, and durable. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb, $1.00, postpaid.

Leeks

Broad London, or Large American Flag

Broad London, or Large American Flag—This is a strong-growing variety, producing large, thick stems of sweet flavor when properly blanched. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN

Monstrous Carentan—Of large size, with broad flat leaves. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

LONG MEZIERES

Long Mezieres—The plants are of strong, vigorous growth, extreme hardiness, and have extra long stems, which blanch readily to a snowy whiteness and are of delicious flavor,. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

LETTUCE

For early outdoor culture in the latitude of Portland and Southward the seed may be planted in the Fall, protecting the young plants from severe freezing either with frames or coarse litter, which may be removed as soon as danger of severe freezing is over.

Lettuce in ground out of doors will stand some freezing, but is killed by prolonged frost or frequent freezing and thawing. North of Portland an early crop may be secured by starting under glass from January to March and hardening off well before setting in ground, which should be done as soon as weather will permit.

Culture.— Lettuce, to be at its best, should be grown rapidly, hence, the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For Winter, sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat and give all the light and air possible. For general crop, sow outdoors as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground.

EARLIEST AND FORCING VARIETIES

Big Boston

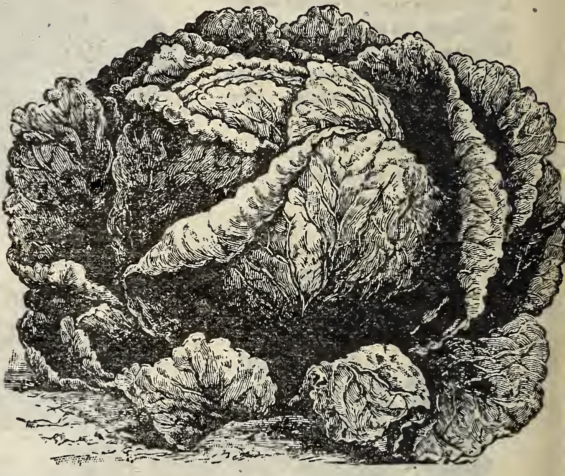
Big Boston—This is a fine forcing variety for cold frames during the winter months, as it produces heads of very large size in a cooler temperature than most forcing strains. Large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. It heads well in the open ground during cool weather of spring and fall, and is very popular in the South to grow for shipping North. Our seed is an extra selected strain. Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; per lb., $1.75.

Grand Rapids

Grand Rapids—This does not form heads, but makes large compact bunches of light leaves with fringed edges. Its delicious quality and handsome appearance make it most popular in winter markets. It is useful also for outdoor planting during spring and fall. Our stock is extra fine. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.

White-Seeded Tennis Ball, or Boston Market, per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.

Black-Seeded Tennis Ball—Splendid for forcing. Per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.



BIG BOSTON

Early May King

Early May King—From early spring plantings in the open ground they grow quickly to a diameter of six to seven inches, with the broad, light-green outer leaves folding closely about the round solid head; in cool weather the edges of these outer leaves are lightly tinged with brown. The round solid heads are so firmly folded that they can be shipped to distant markets and arrive in good condition. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb., $2.00,** postpaid.

"LOOSEHEAD" LETTUCE or CUTTING VARIETIES

Simpson's Early Curled

An early, erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, sweet, tender and well flavored. The sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are very young. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c: 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.**

Black Seeded Simpson

One of the best varieties for early sowing out of doors where a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a large, loose clustering sort, light yellowish green. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the large outer ones being quite tender. Uniformly attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

Early Prize Head

This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden, but is too tender to stand shipping or handling on the market. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish-red and are exceedingly tender and sweet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.35.**

Burpee's Tomhannock

This has finely curled leaves, lightly tinged with brown, grows to a large size, and will stand for a considerable time before running to seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

Cabbage Lettuce—Butterhead Varieties

These all make good, large, solid, well-blanched heads in the open ground, under suitable conditions of soil and weather. Among the most satisfactory are the Deacon and California Cream-Butter, which is grown so largely in the South to ship during Winter to the Northern markets. Salamander and Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter are both good heading varieties for Summer use, and also produce excellent heads when planted in cold frame.

Fine head lettuce can be grown by sowing the seed thinly in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart in rich soil, thinning the plants to stand eight to ten inches apart in the row; or the seed may be sown very thinly in the seed-bed and the young plants transplanted to rows where they are to head. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill, or three pounds one acre of land in drills eighteen inches apart.

DEACON, SAN FRANCISCO MARKET, LARGE RUSSIAN, or VAUXHALL

Deacon, San Francisco Market, Large Russian, or Vauxhall.—This magnificent lettuce stands hot weather better than any other of the rich butter varieties, and is justly most popular. Plants make firm heads, nearly as large and almost as solid as cabbage. The heads are light green outside, while the inner blanched portion is beautiful cream-yellow, of delicious, rich buttery flavor. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50, postpaid.**

California Cream-Butter, or Royal

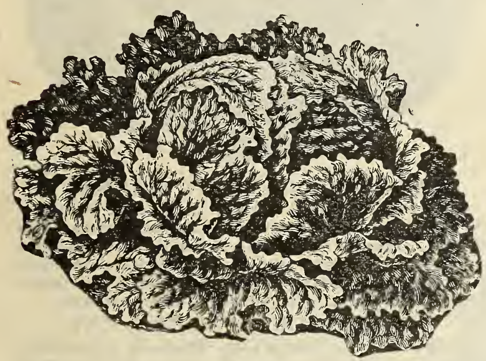
A splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large, solid heads in cool weather. Largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the Northern markets during the winter. Heads of large size, very solid and the interior portion blanched to a beautiful white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

BURPEE'S BUTTERHEAD

Burpee's Butterhead.—A grand mammoth hard-heading Cabbage Lettuce. Plants twelve inches across, with extra large, solid round heads, that are particularly rich and buttery in flavor, always well blanched and tender. The inner leaves are beautifully white and curled like a fine Savoy Cabbage. Splendid for summer use, both for the home table and for market. Most highly recommended. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; per lb., $2.50, postpaid.**

CRISP HEAD LETTUCE



HANSON

NEW YORK, or "WONDERFUL"

New York, or "Wonderful"—Plants of extra large growth, producing heads of immense size, and closely folded: inner portion is beautifully blanched. Outer leaves a deep rich green. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., for 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50, postpaid.

BURPEE'S ICEBERG

Burpee's Iceberg—The unusual solidity of the heads is insured by the large, white main ribs of the leaves, each of which, curving strongly into the center, acts like a truss, making it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the center, which is constantly thoroughly blanched. It matters not whether grown to head in the early spring or the hottest days of summer, the leaves are always crisp and tender. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.

HANSON

Hanson—See illustration. Grows to large size, and is uniformly sure heading. Heads very solid and beautifully blanched; crisp, mild and tender. One of the finest varieties to grow for market during the summer months. Our stock is unexcelled. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; per lb., $1 25, postpaid.

Cos or "Celery" Lettuce—Salad Romaine

This is a very distinct type of lettuce extremely popular in Europe, but not so well known in this country as it should be. The plants are of erect growth, forming a tall, slightly oblong bunch of large crisp leaves. The ends of the leaves generally fold over at the top and blanch the inner leaves to a snowy whiteness and brittle crispness without extra care.

ECLIPSE, or EXPRESS

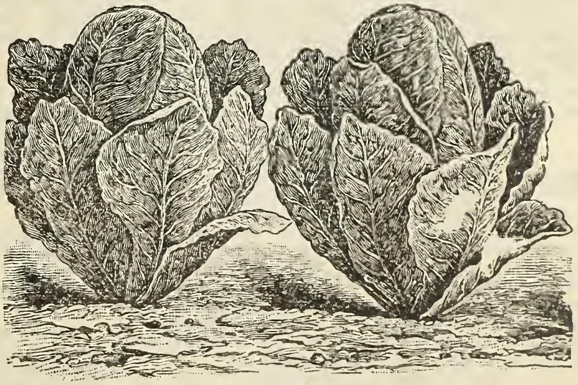
Eclipse, or Express, is a dwarf extra early sort, growing about six inches in height, with the leaves very closely folded together.

DWARF WHITE HEAR COS

Dwarf White Heart Cos is about a week later than the preceding and grows to fully double the size, while the outer leaves are of a lighter tint.

WHITE COS

White Cos is a tall later sort, having very long leaves; to blanch this variety the outer eaves should be gathered together at the top and loosely tied with a piece of soft string or wisp of straw for several days before it is wanted for use.



Dwarf White Heart Cos Lettuce

These Cos Lettuces are exceptionally crisp and mild in flavor, even when grown during the hot summer months, and especially fine when gathered and served with a plain French Dressing. One ounce will plant four hundred feet of row.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
Eclipse or Express Cos, w. s. Earliest of all			
Dwarf White Heart Cos, w. s. Crisp and mild. Pkt. 10 cts	$0.20	$0.50	$1.75
Paris White Cos, w. s. Grows to large size; of fine flavor	.30	1.00	
☞ Each of the above, except **Dwarf White Heart**, 5 cents per packet.	.15	.40	1.50

Musk Melon—Green Fleshed

Culture—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. **Rich earth** for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing, but pinch off the end of each side-branch after it has one fruit set. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth; care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials, or the vines will be injured.

Burpee's "Old-Fashioned" Jenny Lind Melon.

The Very "Sweetest of All" Green-Fleshed Melons!

From Burpee's 1914 Catalogue.

When we began business in 1876 this was the most popular of all Muskmelons in New Jersey, where it was grown extensively for the Philadelphia markets, and deservedly so, as it was the most luscious in flavor. With the introduction of **Burpee's Netted Gem** and other larger melons, unfortunately, however, even those growers who still stuck to **Jenny Lind** began selecting for larger size, so that the original strain eventually became lost.

Four years ago we were delighted to find one grower who had a stock of the **True Old-fashioned Jenny Lind**, of the same delicious quality as it was nearly forty years ago.

The illustration herewith has been accurately engraved from a photograph. The flattened melons are of small size, measuring only three and one-half to four and one-half inches across by two and one-half to three inches from stem to blossom end. The blossom end often shows a knob or button as indicated in the illustration. The seed cavity is small and the beautiful light-green flesh very thick considering the size of the melons.

This true old-fashioned **Jenny Lind** is the sweetest green-fleshed Muskmelon in existence. The melons are just of the right size for table use to serve as individual melons; that is, cut in half two halves, or an entire melon, would be about equal one-half of a **Rocky Ford** or **Emerald Gem**. We are sure that all who taste this delicious melon will thank us for having **"re-discovered"** a variety that never should have been allowed to drop out of cultivation. Our seed is all grown in southern New Jersey by Burpee. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25.**

EARLY JENNY LIND

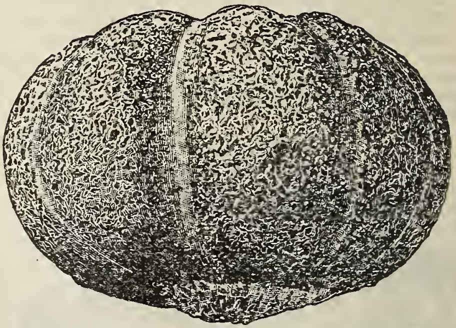
Early Jenny Lind—This is a leading market variety by reason of its extremely early ripening and prolific bearing qualities. The melons are of small size, quite flattened in form, heavily ribbed and netted. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

BURPEE'S NETTED GEM, or "ROCKYFORD"

Burpee's Netted Gem, or "Rockyford"—The most popular and finest green-fleshed Musk melon. The vines are of strong, healthy growth, comparatively short, and branch freely, setting a large number of fruits close to the hill. The melons are even and regular in size and form, nearly round, or slightly oval. They are always finely netted, and the skin is of a light golden hue when fully ripened. The flesh is light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, and ripens close to the skin, so that there is but a very thin rind in a well-grown fruit. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.

MONTREAL NUTMEG

Montreal Nutmeg—This is a very large-fruited variety of superior quality. The large fruits are nearly round in form, slightly flattened at the ends, with very large, broad, heavy ribs. Dark-green skin, thickly covered with heavy netting. The flesh is two inches thick, light green, melting, and of delicious flavor. This is one of the handsomest varieties to grow for exhibition. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.**



BURPEE'S CHAMPION MARKET

Burpee's Champion Market—A splendid variety of the netted Gem type, producing fruits nearly three times as large. They are regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, with well netted ribs; thick, light-green flesh, with very thin rind and true Netted Gem flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

HACKENSACK, or TURK'S CAP

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap—Fruits are of good size, round, heavily-ribbed and netted. Hardy and productive with thick, firm, greenish flesh; of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

Extra Early Hackensack—This is a selection of the popular Hackensack, ripening fully ten days earlier. Melons of good size, heavily-ribbed and netted; thick, light green flesh of fine flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50, postpaid.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY

Long Island Beauty—Fruits of large size, well-flattened, heavily ribbed and netted. Of very handsome appearance and fine quality. Most highly recommended; it ripens as early and is similar to Hackensack, but superior. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.

PROLIFIC NUTMEG

Prolific Nutmeg—Fruits round, seven inches in diameter, slightly flattened at the ends. Well-ribbed and heavily netted. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.

BURPEE'S BAY VIEW

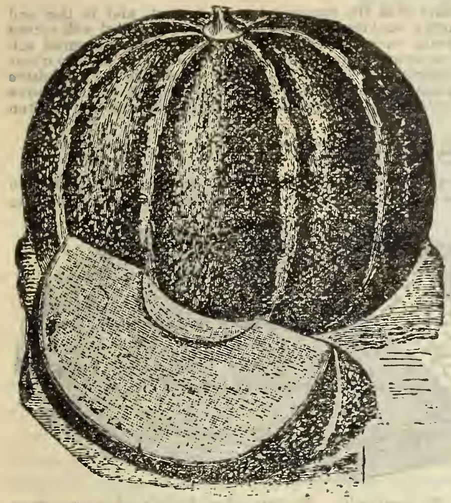
Burpee's Bay View—Oblong fruits, twelve to fifteen inches in length. Vines strong, vigorous and productive. Fruits have broad, heavy ribs, well netted, with light-green flesh of good flavor; much better than the old Cassaba. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.**

ACME, or BALTIMORE

Acme, or Baltimore—Fruits of medium size, oval in form, with a slight neck at the stem end. Well ribbed and heavily netted; skin turning to a golden tint when ripened. Flesh firm and of superior quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES IN LARGE LOTS—STATING QUANTITY REQUIRED

Musk Melon—Salmon Fleshed



EMERALD GEM

BURPEE'S POPULAR EMERALD GEM MELON

Burpee's Popular Emerald Gem Melon—No other melon in cultivation today is of such rich flavor. The melons are about the size of Burpee's Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety, the skin, while ribbed, is generally smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other melon of the same size, is of a beautiful suffused salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extremely thin rind. The flesh is peculiarly crystal-like in appearance, and the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. The vines are thrifty in growth, very prolific; the melons mature extremely early, and are always of most superb quality. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; per lb., $1.50.**

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK

Burpee's Fordhook—The most perfect cantaloupe. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long-distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, setting fruit close to hill and keep on setting fruit throughout the season to end of vine. They are well ribbed, very heavily netted, weighing about two pounds apiece. **Per pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼lb. 50c, per lb. $1.50, postpaid.**

BURRELL GEM

Burrell Gem—Melons six to seven in. long; four and a half to five in. in diameter, sharply sloping at the ends. They are quite well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is a rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange-salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.**

Honey Dew Musk Melon

Something Decidedly Novel

This newest creation in Musk Melons is decidely a hummer, the whole of America is in a furore over it. In one short season it has leaped to fame. In the leading city hotels they could not supply their customers. Fruit jobbers had to take turns to get orders. Prices ranged from 40c to 75c with consignments sold before arrival. Original seed brought to America by Buffalo Jones, the world famous Big Game Hunter. Looks like a grape fruit, tastes like the sweetest nectar, has the mingling of many flavors, pineapple, banana and vanilla predominating. Flesh is deep, unusually juicy and exquisitely sweet, of a rich whitish green color when ripe. Matures in about 90 days. Rind resembles a grape fruit and is very tough, so finely grained that it remains in good condition many weeks. Splendid shipper. **Price: pkg. 15c, ½ oz. 30c, oz. 50c, postpaid.**

OSAGE, or MILLER'S CREAM

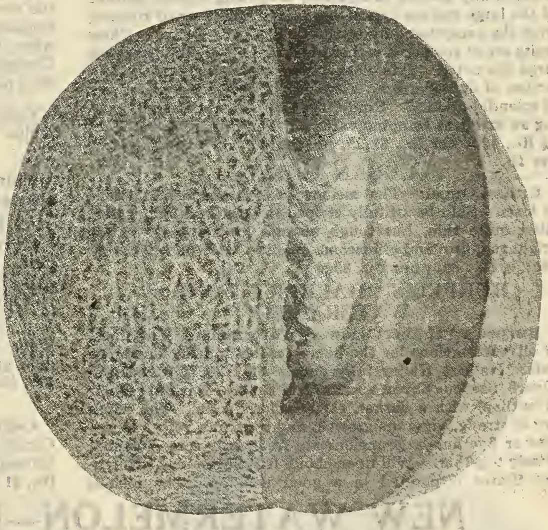
Osage, or Miller's Cream—The fruits are larger than those of the Emerald Gem; nearly round in form, but having the same distinct dark green skin, with lighter bands between the ribs, and thick, firm, orange flesh of fine quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.**

"PAUL ROSE," or POTESKEY

"Paul Rose," or Petoskey—The fruits are nearly round, or slightly oval, rather larger than Netted Gem, ribbed and heavily netted; of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. The flesh is thick, of rich, deep orange color, and ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. The bright salmon flesh is much firmer than that of our Emerald Gem. It is an excellent shipping variety of handsome appearance and good quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, by mail, postpaid.**

BANANA

Banana—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from fifteen to twenty inches in length, and from four to six inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. It is difficult to get true stock of this variety, therefore we sell seed only of Burpee growing at Sunnybrook. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**



BURPEE'S SPICY

Burpee's "Spicy" Cantaloupe

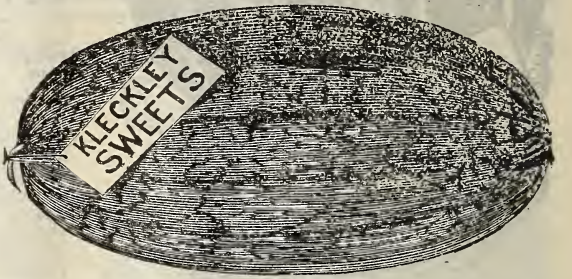
The Spicy is of vigorous growth, wonderfully prolific and strikingly distinct. The handsome melons average about nine inches long by six inches in diameter and are very solid with an unusually small seed cavity. The firm flesh is of the richest salmon, frequently two inches thick and always exceptionally luscious. Its rich sugary flavor has been pronounced quite unique. The juicy flesh is entirely stringless—quickly melting in the mouth; it maintains its sweetness to the very skin. The melons are extra solid and heavy, because the seed cavity is so extremely small. The rind is of a cream color, which changes to a grayish yellow as the melon matures; a very slight, rather peculiar netting of delicate white appears irregularly upon the otherwise smooth skin. **Per pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb.; $3.00.**

WATER MELONS

Culture—In order to get good Water Melons, it is essential that the plants get a good start, and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly-manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seed on this, covering it about an inch in depth. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair or rough leaves, they should be thinned, so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests.

"KLECKLEY SWEETS"

This famous "Sweetest of All" Water Melon, first introduced eleven years ago, has become immensely popular. In superb, luscious flavor, it is equaled only by one other melon—the new Halbert Honey. While the skin is too tender to admit of fruits being shipped any distance to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use of nearby markets. Fruits are oblong in form, dark green skin; very thin rind. Flesh bright scarlet, with broad, solid heart; the white seeds are placed close to the rind. Flesh most crisp, sugary, and melting in the highest degree; entirely free from stringiness. The melons average eighteen to twenty inches in length by ten to twelve inches in diameter; of handsome appearance and the melons ripen quite early, and we consider it a most desirable variety for the home garden. For the seed grown by the originator, Mr. Kleckley, upon his home ranch in Texas, we charge:



Per Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz. for 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid For our other choice seed (grown from the original stock) we charge: **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK EARLY

Burpee's Fordhook Early—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited melon in cultivation—when grown from the genuine stock. Planted in hills six feet apart and without any special cultivation, producing a good number of the large melons before any other varieties had ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter. Skin dark green occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green. Flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and of splendid quality. Rind quite thin, but skin tough, making an excellent shipping variety. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid. By express, $1.15 per lb.**

CUBAN QUEEN

Cuban Queen—The melons are of large size and oblong in form. Skin beautifully striped in dark and light green. Rind quite thin, but tough enough for shipping. Flesh bright red, firm and of luscious quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., 85c.**

BURPEE'S "HALBERT HONEY" WATERMELON

Burpee's "Halbert Honey" Watermelon—The finest of all watermelons for the home garden and for local markets. Halbert Honey fully equals the Kleckley Sweets in superb, luscious flavor, and has fruits more even and regular in outline, with a darker, richer colored skin. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, and set fruits very freely—four or five fine large melons are frequently seen clustered closely together. Will ripen choice fruits even in the Northern States if planted in a good location. The melons average eighteen to twenty inches long, and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark, glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, the rich coloring and luscious quality extending to the thin rind. A number of planters who sell melons in nearby markets report that the new Halbert Honey will outsell any other variety, and frequently brings double the price of other sorts—even when the markets are well supplied with other melons. Choicest selected stock. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.**

COLE'S EARLY

Cole's Early—Extra early but small; skin green, striped white. **Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00.**

PHINNEY'S EARLY

Phinney's Early—An extra early; of medium size, oblong. **Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.**

BURPEE'S HUNGARIAN HONEY

Burpee's Hungarian Honey—Small, round; rich red flesh. **Per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25.**

Each of the above, 5c per pkt.

If ordered by express, deduct 10c per lb.

ICE CREAM, or "PEERLESS"

Ice Cream, or "Peerless"—An oblong melon, with dark green skin. Flesh sweet; deep pink. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

COLORADO PRESERVING

Colorado Preserving—This is a large fruiting strain of Citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Olive-green seed. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25.**

NEW WATERMELON—BABY DELIGHT

The Smallest "Individual" Watermelon.

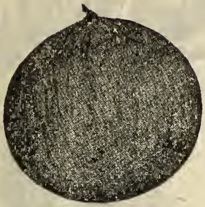
"BABY DELIGHT

"Baby Delight" is a real watermelon, of luscious sweetness but diminutive size. The ripe melons weigh only from three to six pounds each. The skin is lustrous dark green, the rind thin but strong. The rich carmine crystalline flesh is always solid, and of exceptionally sweet flavor. They have small, apple-like gray seeds, which separate easily from the solid flesh. The long vines are of vigorous growth, the heavy foliage almost concealing the fruits. The first melons mature early, but the strong vines continue to produce the attractive little melons in great abundance throughout the season.

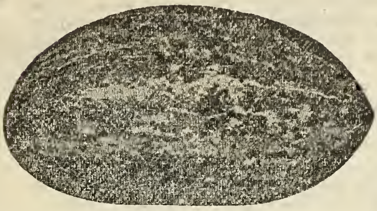
"Baby Delight" will become popular alike for the family table and for restaurants, both on account of its fine flavor and convenient size. It certainly will be a great novelty to serve either a half or a whole watermelon to each guest. So sweet and luscious is the flavor that those who are served only a half will probably call for the other half! It is well worth while for market growers as well as for private planters to test the **"Baby Delight."** We are sure most planters will agree with us that it is a little Gem among Watermelons.

"Baby-Delight" is without doubt one of the most prolific watermelons. One of our growers remarked that fields of this new **Baby-Delight Melon** would yield weight for weight with any of the larger varieties by reason of its extraordinary prolificness. There are no misshapen melons on the vines, all running uniform. **Pkt., 10 cts.; ½ oz., 25 cts.; oz 45 cts; 2 ozs. for 85 cts.** Write for prices for standard varieties not listed here as space will not permit listing them

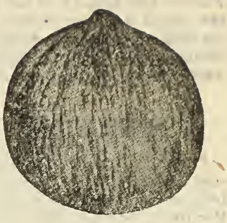
CASABAS



GOLDEN BEAUTY



A. & M. SANTA CLAUS



WINTER PINEAPPLE

Culture—In this climate all Casabas should be planted from May 1st to August 1st. They will then begin to ripen about the windup of the Canteloupe season, and continue until frost. At the first sign of frost all melons, even half-grown, should be put into a dry place, where they will ripen gradually. many of them will keep until March. particularly the Santa Claus.

Casabas have now become a commercial commodity. to be regarded as muskmelons and watermelons. They are a late variety of muskmelon. to be classed in a family by themselves.

GOLDEN BEAUTY

Golden Beauty—Similar in all respects to the well-known Winter Casaba, except that it has a beautiful yellow color, even before it ripens. Its beautiful color commands a ready sale. The grower and propagator says that in a mixed load of Casabas the buyers always selected this strain, so long as there was any on the wagon. **Per pkt., 5c:oz., 20c; per lb., $2.50, postpaid.**

A. & M. SANTA CLAUS

A. & M. Santa Claus—The name is appropriate to this melon. You can send nothing more delicious to your Eastern friends for a Christmas present. The rind has the appearance of the mottled Pomegranate Muskmelon. The shell is hard and about one-eight of an inch thick. There is no seed cavity. The seeds are embedded in a jelly-like pulp. The light green flesh is absolutely stringless. Its flavor excels anything in the melon line; it is in a class by itself. It is beyond description. To taste it is to realize the truth of this statement. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $2.50, postpaid.**

A. & M. HYBRID CASABA

A. & M. Hybrid Casaba—This excellent Casaba grow-to large size. Flesh nearly three inches thick and of excellent flavor. Many of you who have visited the market during the months of October and November must have noticed the melon and the fancy prices paid for it. Only a few growers had it in large quantities, and they sold for $2.50 a crate, while in January it sold for $2.50 a dozen for smaller sizes. It is a rampant grower, a large yielder, and bears up until killed by frost. The best time to plant is in June and July, and do not market them until well ripened. The increased demand for this melon will insure it a profitable late crop. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $2.00, postpaid.**

WINTER PINEAPPLE, or CASABA

Winter Pineapple, or Casaba—This is the first of the Casabas introduced into America, and is the parent of a number of Hybrids, all of which excel it in excellence of flavor, but none equal it in keeping qualities. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $2.50, postpaid.**

WHITE FAVORITE

White Favorite — We were almost discouraged in offering this melon, but we believed it would eventually win, because of its excellent flavor. We are indebted to Mr. Sebelius for the present popularity of this melon. Two years ago he planted two acres, and, although slow to sell at first, before the crop was sold, he wished he had four acres; he has planted them every season since. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; lb., $3.00, postpaid.**

IMPROVED HYBRID

Improved Hybrid—Similar in all respects to the Popular Hybrid, except that it is of a dark green color, more flattened at the ends and claimed by the originator to be of a better flavor. This is claiming most too much, but it is as good, and its appearance will make it a better seller. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., $3.00, postpaid.**

MUSHROOM

Mushroom—The Mushroom is an edible fungus of which there are numerous varieties. We handle the ordinary commercial variety of a creamy white color, with loose gills, which underneath are of pinkish red, changing to liver color. The mushroom produces seed, and there is developed a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hotbeds, or sometimes in the open air, the great essential being a uniform degree of temperature and moisture. Our space is too limited here to give the necessary cultural directions.

PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN

Pure Culture Mushroom Spawn—By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting, the spawn is scientifically propagated, so that large, vigorous and finely flavored mushrooms are reproduced. Earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on wild spawn, either French or English. **Brick (about 1 ¼ lbs.), postpaid, 40 cts.; 5 bricks, not prepaid. $1.25.**

OKRA or GUMBO

Okra, or Gumbo—Cultivated for its young seed pods which are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the South. Plant in hills about four feet apart, putting six to eight seeds in a hill, and after the plants are well started cut out all but two. The dwarf sorts can be planted much closer in hills, two to three feet apart, or in drills two feet apart, thinning the plants to about one foot apart in the row. Gather the pods when quite green and about an inch and one-half long.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH LONG POD

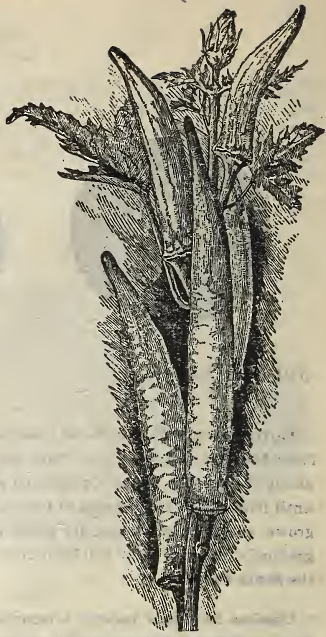
Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod—The plant is dwarf growing even in size, and productive, maturing pods earlier than most sorts. The pods are long, slender, deep green and remain tender much longer than most sorts. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

DWARF WHITE

Dwarf White—The longest podded variety; the plants are two feet high and very productive. Produce pods long, greenish white, very thick and fleshy. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 50c.**

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about eighteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. Water freely. In the South the seed should be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the spring as a salad and for greens.



OKRA

WHITE ENGLISH

White English—Leaves comparatively smooth and deeply cut; color medium dark green. The plant is upright in growth inclined to branch as it approaches early maturity and soon bolts to seed. **Per pkt., 5c; 2 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; per lb., 35c.**

"FORDHOOK FANCY"

"Fordhook Fancy"—The plants, of vigorous growth have beautiful dark-green leaves, which curve outwardly like a fine ostrich plume. It is most productive from early spring sowings, and also most stubborn in running to seed. It stands well, even during the hot summer months. By making several sowings a few weeks apart a continuous growth of fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the season. Even those who do not care for mustard as a piquant salad will be delighted with the leaves of "Fordhook Fancy" cooked like spinach any time during the summer. It is even superior to the best spinach in flavor. Try it! **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

Southern Giant Curled—Leaves light green, frilled and much crimped at edge. Highly esteemed in the South for its vigorous growth and good quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 65c.**

NASTURTIUM

Nasturtium—Tall mixed garden. Cultivated not only for ornament, but its beautiful orange-colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The green seed pods preserved in vinegar make a pickle greatly esteemed by many. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.**

ONION SETS

Prices given are subject to market fluctuations. When you want large quantities ask for market prices. Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the Top or Button Sets, which are 28 pounds for a bushel.

It is cheaper to raise onions directly from the seed. Many persons with small gardens, however, still prefer to use sets. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch onions to pull early in the spring, and for the earliest ripening bulbs. We frequently have calls for sets of the Red Wethersfield and large Italian onions. These we cannot supply.

BOTTOM ONION SETS

Bottom Onion Sets—Small onions grown from seed that has been sown too thickly to attain a large size. The small onions (about ½-inch in diameter) thus obtained are planted out and are ready in a short time to pull as green onions for the table or bunched for the market. If left to stand they make ripe onions of the best quality, and come to maturity some six weeks earlier than a crop grown directly from the seed. **Per lb., 25c, postpaid.**

EGYPTIAN or PERENNIAL TREE ONION

Egyptian or Perennial Tree Onion—When once set out, without having the slightest winter protection, these come up year after year. The bottoms divide, making several irregular shaped onions that are sweet and tender. The young sets grow on top of the stalks, and can be planted in the fall. **We cannot supply these sets after March 1st. Per lb., 25c, postpaid.**

POTATO ONION

Potato Onion—Valuable for bunching or an early crop. The smallest sets make fine bulbs of good size, while the larger ones produce a cluster of small to medium-size bulbs. Light brown skin; mild white flesh. It is the earliest, most vigorous in growth, and easiest to cultivate of all onions from sets. For the family garden, whether pulled green or as dry bulbs, they are most excellent. **Per lb,. 35c, postpaid.**

SHALLOTS

Valuable for bunching or for an early crop. The smallest sets make fine bulbs of good size, while the larger ones produce a cluster of small to medium-sized bulbs. Light brown skin; mild, white flesh. **Per lb., 25c, postpaid.**

Garlic—See page 20.
Chives (Schnittlauch)—See page 7.

ONIONS

The Onion not only contains considerable nutriment, and has valuable medicinal properties, but is most useful in counteracting the bad effects of sedentary life. The disagreeable odor it imparts to the breath may be avoided in a great measure by thorough cooking, or by eating a few leaves of parsley.

In Onion culture thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after culture, though essential for full yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality be used. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety, but of different quality, may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other. Our thorough equipment and long experience in growing onion seed of the very best quality enables us say, without hesitation, that our stock is fully equal to any and superior in quality to most that is offered. Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown and the superior bulbs it produces recommend it for general use.

HOW TO RAISE ONIONS

The Soil—A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam, with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

Manuring—There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

Preparation—Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up and spread the manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in and the ground plowed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow, in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the winter. Cultivate or thoroughly stir the soil with a deep working cultivator or harrow as early in the spring as it can be worked, and then in the opposite direction with a light one, after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow or hand rakes. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, fourteen feet from the edge and make a distinct mark along it; then having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing fourteen inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in and the head at right angles to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the third passage of the marker you reach the side of the field where you began; measure fifteen feet two inches from the last row, stretch the line again and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side, as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked, and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

Sowing the Seed—This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. We use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light hand roller immediately after the seed is planted.

Cultivation—Give the onions the first hoeing just skimming the ground between the rows as soon as they can be seen in the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be begun. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. At this weeding or the next, according to the size of the plants, the rows should be thinned, leaving from eight to twelve plants to the foot. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last and two weeks later give them still another hoeing, and if necessary another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

Gathering—As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulb should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb and then after a few days of bright weather the onions will be fit to store for winter.

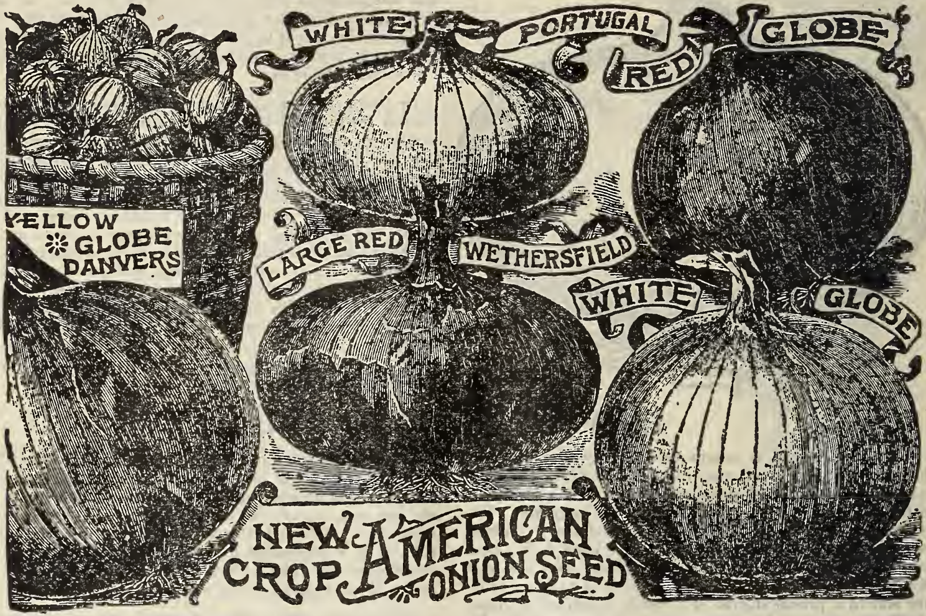
OREGON YELLOW DANVERS

Oregon Yellow Danvers—This is the variety planted almost entirely in the Northwest, particularly in Oregon. The largest crops of onions and the best keepers, bringing the highest prices in the Oregon and California markets are the Oregon Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are uniformly large, of a half-globe in shape, with small necks. It is the earliest, largest in size, most perfect in shape, the largest cropper and the best keeper and as a market or table onion cannot be excelled.

Our seed is grown specially for us by the best onion seed growers in Oregon. No onion grower can afford to plant anything inferior when such seed can be obtained. **Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00, Postpaid.**

If you contemplate a large planting write for special price.

ONIONS—CONTINUED



White Globe

Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, of mild flavor and as a table variety its clear white color is exceptionally attractive. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. To produce the beautifully white onions so much sought in every market, one must first of all have good seed; second, grow them well on rich lands; third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. In Southport they "cord" up the onions in long rows, the bulbs on the inside and cover with boards, so that the bulbs in the open air are well protected from rain or dew which would be sure to discolor them. We have by years of careful selection and breeding developed a strain which has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE

Large Yellow Globe—The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter markets. Some seedmen in New England, who have a great reputation for Globe Danvers use this more perfectly globe-shaped Southport strain, but we do not approve of taking two varieties of seed out of the same bag! Both have their merits and we keep each distinct.

The onions are similar in size and form to the Red Globe, but have a pale straw-yellow skin. They are larger in size and more perfectly globe-shaped than the Globe Danvers. They are excellent keepers and of mild flavor. A heavy cropper, and from its handsome appearance sells readily in all markets. Our selected strains of seed is unsurpassed. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; per lb., $4.00, postpaid.**

Extra Large Red Wethersfield Onion

This is the most popular standard variety for winter market in many Northern States. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues in growth throughout the season and consequently makes very large onions. Though well flattened, the solid onions are thick through. The outer skin is a deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. The large solid onions keep well to hold crops for late winter markets. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

LARGE RED GLOBE

Large Red Globe—The handsomest and most richly colored of all red onions. The onions measure two and a half to three inches in diameter, and are remarkably uniform in size. The extra dark rich coloring makes a most attractive appearance when prepared for market. The plants are thin-necked, ripening down to a hard solid ball—insuring the largest percentage of market onions and the best keeping qualities. Our stock is extra choice. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

EXTRA EARLY RED

Extra Early Red—A well-flattened but quite deep early red onion, which yields abundantly, keeps well, and is of mild flavor. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

White Portugal, or American Silverskin

A medium sized onion of mild flavor and with beautiful, clear white skin, a favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not care to plant more than one variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00.**

Write for Special Price on Large Quantities

Prize-Taker Onion

This most popular large yellow onion has been developed and acclimated from the large Spanish onions. All gardeners are familiar with the large size, handsome appearance and high prices of these imported Spanish onions as shown in the fruit stores of our Eastern cities during the fall months. From our home grown seed of Prize Taker it is possible for American growers to produce equally large, better ripened and better keeping onions of the same fine type. This strain is especially satisfactory where the plants are started very early under glass and transplanted to produce the very largest specimen onions as sold in crates in the fruit stores; it will also produce fine onions of four inches in diameter from seed sown in the open ground early in the spring. The onions grow to very large size, nearly round in form, with a very thin skin of a light straw-yellow. The flesh is pure white, firm or solid, crisp and very mild in flavor—especially desirable for slicing for salads, etc.

Our seed of Prize Taker has been grown from onions selected with special reference to uniformity in size, form and coloring, and can be depended upon to produce the best results where given special cultivation by the transplanting method as well as a fine market crop under ordinary conditions. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00; per lb., $4.00, postpaid.

Gigantic Gibraltar

Gigantic Gibraltar—While the ripened bulbs are similar to those of the Prize-Taker in size and form, the plants continue in growth longer in warm locations, and consequently produce larger bulbs. The leaves or blades are distinct in appearance from those of other varieties, being of a deep green, with a glossy surface, enabling it to withstand dry weather and the attacks of insect enemies. The handsome large bulbs are nearly globular in form. Thin skin, of light straw color; flesh white, tender, and mild. Crop very short. Per pkt. 10c, oz. 45c.

Australian Brown

Australian Brown—Extra large, a sure cropper, and extra long-keeping. The bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size and form, but are thicker through, thus yielding a larger crop both in bulk and weight, and mature earlier. The skin is generally of a bright reddish brown, while the flesh is always white, crisp, extremely solid, and of sweet mild flavor. Bulbs have been kept in fine condition for a year after they were harvested. Per pkt., 5c, oz 25c, ¼lb. 60c, per lb. $2.00, postpaid.

Burpee's Mammoth Silver King Onion

This splendid large white Onion was first introduced in 1884, and quickly became a leading popular sort to grow for market in many localities. The large bulbs are of attractive form, flattened but quite thick through. Under good cultivation the average diameter is from five to seven inches, single bulbs often attaining a weight of from two to three pounds each. The thin skin is a clear silvery white, flesh snow-white, sweet and tender. They grow quickly, mature quite early and sell well in autumn and early winter. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c, ¼ lb., $1.20.

Queen

An extra early, very white skinned variety of especial value for pickling. If seed is sown out of doors in spring it will produce bulbs about an inch in diameter. If these bulbs are set out the following spring, or if plants are grown under glass in winter and set out in the spring, they will produce large onions. This variety is the one most generally used in this country for producing the small pickling bulbs. For this purpose growers usually plant the seed thickly in drills fifteen inches apart and use forty to fifty pounds to an acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

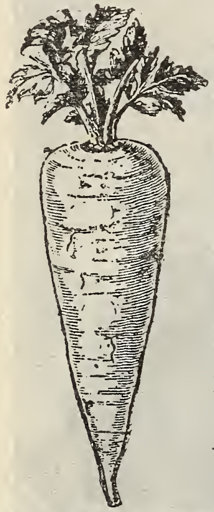
Crystal White Wax

A large, pure white, flat onion. During the last few years it has become very popular. Extremely early and one of the mildest and sweetest of all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. We offer the genuine imported true seed. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; 4 oz., $1.50.

ONION SETS, SEE PAGE 29

PARSNIPS

Parsnips are usually grown on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots a little coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills two and one-half feet apart, cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to three or four to the foot.



GUERNSEY

Guernsey—(Improved Half-Long)—The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

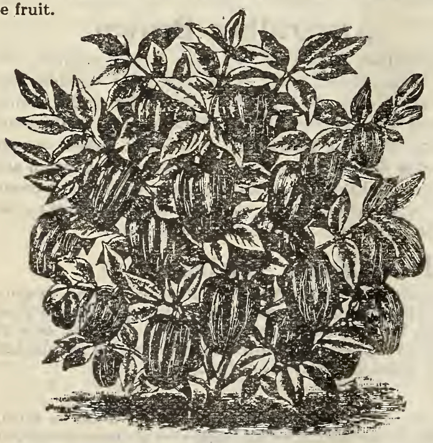
LONG SMOOTH, or HOLLOW CROWN

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown — (Abbot's Improved Long Sugar, or Long White Dutch Parsnip.) A great cropper; tender, sugary, and considered the best for general cultivation. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

PEPPER

Peppers are used very extensively as a condiment. In Mexico the hot varieties are eaten raw as we would eat radishes, but the greatest use is for seasoning other dishes. The large, thick-fleshed, sweet varieties are eaten more extensively farther north and are served in various ways, green or ripe, with vinegar and salt, like tomato salad, or made into mangoes, by cutting one side, removing seeds and filling with chow chow pickles.

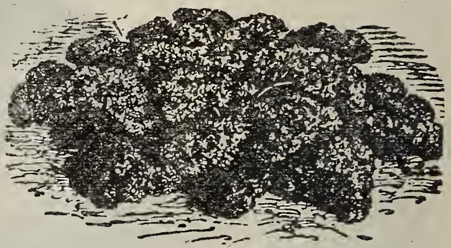
The culture of peppers is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.



TABASCO

Tabasco—Of all bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense number of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits one inch in length and vivid scarlet in coloring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made, but usually fails to ripen fruits as far north as Pennsylvania, by reason of its large growth. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb.. $1.25; per lb., $4.00.

PARSLEY



Parsley succeeds the best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will then start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and later, if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

PLAIN, or SINGLE

Plain, or Single—Plain leaves, excellent flavor. **Per pkt.. 5c: oz.. 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb.. 50c, postpaid.**

DOUBLE CURLED

Double Curled—Fine, dwarf, crimped leaves **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 60c.**

EXTRA CURLED DWARF, or EMERALD

Extra Curled Dwarf, or Emerald—The moss-like leaves, of a handsome bright green color, are finely curled. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 70c, postpaid.**

FERN-LEAVED

Fern-Leaved—This is most exquisite in form and color—invaluable as a garnishing plant. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 70c, postpaid.**

TURNIP-ROOTED, or HAMBURG

Turnip-Rooted, or Hamburg—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 60c.**

Burpee's "Chinese Giant" Red Pepper

Double the size of Ruby King
The mild largest Red Pepper.

Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance makes it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other. as if on a single bunch.

The strong growth of the plants enables them to mature the gigantic fruits only slightly later than our well-known Ruby King. The monstrous peppers are of thick blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges; when ripe they are indented at the blossom end. The fruits are uniformly of most "enormous" size, while the flesh is extremely mild—as sweet as an apple. They make an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. The true seed of a select strain, producing uniformly large fruits, will always be high in price. **Per pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c.**

BULL-NOSE, or IMPROVED LARGE BELL

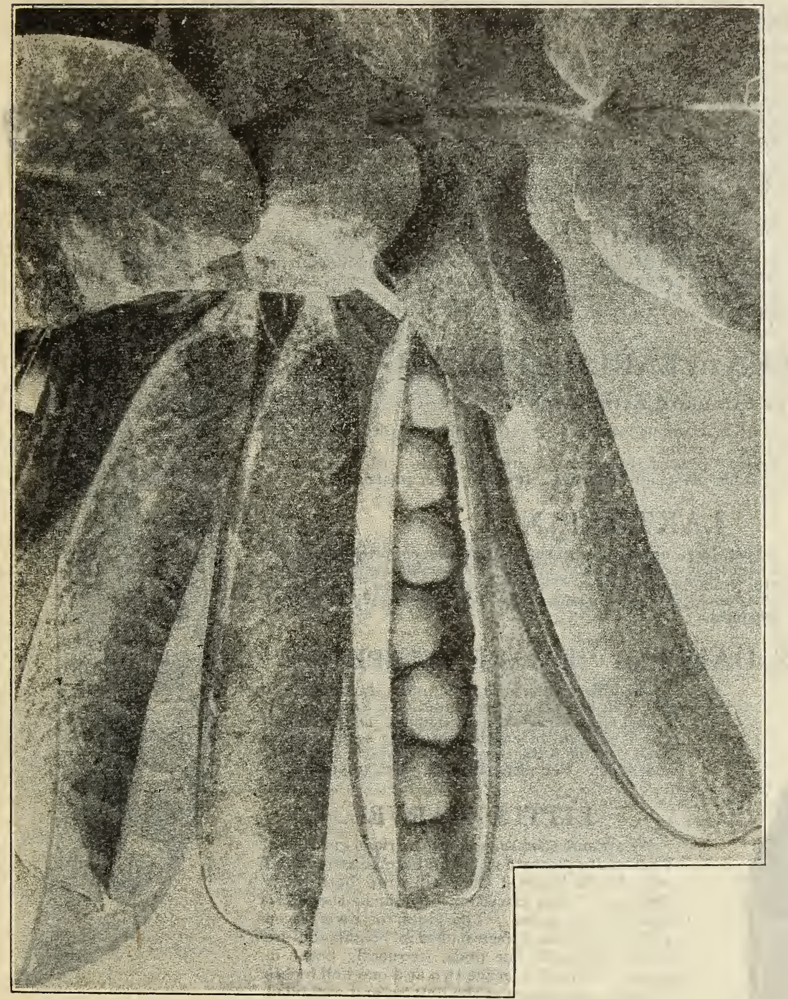
Bull-Nose, or Improved Large Bell—The standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants two feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits three inches in length and two inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine; it is earlier than Ruby King. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00, postpaid.**

MIXED PEPPERS

Mixed Peppers, a great many varieties mixed. Space will not permit to name them all. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb. $1.00, postpaid.**

PEPPER PLANTS, SEE PAGE 44

PEAS



For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure, and very rich or wet, mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas, such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety on warm quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in maturity. The peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep, and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil; when the plants are five or six inches high fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew, and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not germinate or grow well.

AMERICAN WONDER

American Wonder—Of extremely dwarf growth, only eight to ten inches high and nearly as early as Alaska. The pods are filled with lucious, large, wrinkled peas of first-class quality. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

PREMIUM GEM

Premium Gem—Improved strain of McLean's Little Gem. Of dwarf growth, maturing early—only about three days after American Wonder. The vines grow from twelve to fifteen inches in height, and are very productive; pods two and a half to three inches long, round and well filled with peas of delicious flavor. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

Nott's Excelsior—See illustration; the cut peas show how closely they are packed in the pod. A very fine variety of compact dwarf growth, with pods one-third larger than those of the American Wonder, and maturing almost equally as early. The pods average three inches in length, and are well filled to the squared ends with large peas of unusually sweet flavor. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

TELEPHONE

Telephone—A tall-growing, late sort, three and a half to four feet in height, having pods of a very large size, containing six to seven large peas of delicious flavor. Continuous in bearing for quite a long time. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

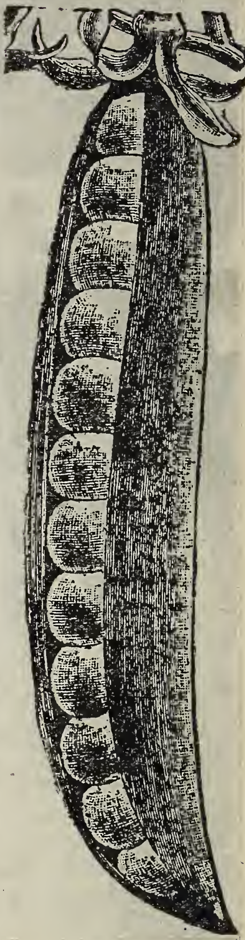
◆

PEAS—Continued

"BLUE BANTAM"

The Best First-Early Dwarf Wrinkled Pea

Blue Bantam bears abundantly long, handsome pods fully as large and equally as early as Gradus, while the vines require no staking! Is unequaled for combination of extreme earliness, superb quality, and unusual productiveness. The dwarf vigorous vines average fifteen inches in height and carry really enormous crops of large, deep bluish-green pods. The handsome pointed pods, generally borne singly, measure four to four and one-half inches long and are tightly packed with eight to ten extra large, deep bluish-green peas. These peas are not only large in size, but of most luscious flavor. The pods are ready to pick as early as American Wonder, while double the size; in fact, they average fully as large as Gradus! If sown thinly, say four inches between the seeds in the row, the produce will astound even experienced gardeners. **Per pkt., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.**



GRADUS.

GRADUS

Gradus—This extra early, wrinkled pea bears pods of large size, and combines quality with earliness. It is very hardy; can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; growth, vigorous and healthy; vines 2½ feet in height; very prolific. The quality and flavor are delicious, and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

ALASKA or EARLIEST OF ALL

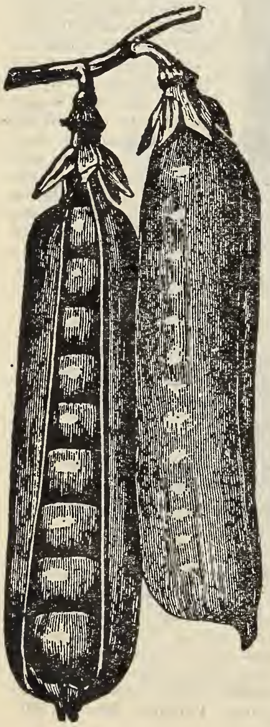
The Standard Extra Early Variety

A smooth, blue pea, of even, vigorous growth, and extra early maturity. Vines two to three feet high, unbranched, bearing four to seven long pods, which are filled with medium-sized bright green peas of excellent flavor. A great favorite with our market gardeners for Fall or early-Spring planting. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

LAXTONIAN

A new, early, dwarf, robust, large podded pea of superior excellence; often referred to as "Dwarf Gradus," and is said to surpass "Gradus" in yield and quality, with the added advantage of dwarfer growth, averaging 16 inches. The large pods are well filled, holding 8 to 10 peas. "Laxtonian" is so highly recommended that you should give it a trial. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.**

CARTER'S DAISY or "DWARF TELEPHONE"



The vines, though growing only about eighteen inches in height, are very stout, and generally bear a good crop of large well-filled pods. The pods average five inches in length, containing seven to nine large peas of a light-green color, which are tender and sweet. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

LITTLE MARVEL.

We are sure that as soon as American gardeners, whether for pleasure or profit, become acquainted with **Little Marvel** they will drop both Little Gem and Nott's Excelsior, popular as these two varieties are today. The vines, of dwarf even growth, average fifteen inches in height and are heavily set with fine pods, frequently borne in pairs. The pods average two and one-half inches in length, are square at the bottom and well filled with six to seven quite large, deep green peas. The peas are ready for the table fully as early as American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior, while the pods are larger and the vines produce a much heavier crop. All who desire a fine early crop of the choicest quality of wrinkled peas will be delighted with **Little Marvel. Per pkt., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid.**

IMPROVED STRATAGEM.

Improved Stratagem—Vines of strong growth, with large foliage, but only eighteen inches in height, and do not need any support. Pods of large size, well filled with large dark green peas of rich, sweet flavor. One of the very finest. **Per pkt., 10c; lb. 30c, postpaid.**

DWARF CHAMPION.

Dwarf Champion—This is a dwarf growing strain of the popular Champion of England. While growing only two feet in height, it retains all the excellence of the parent tall variety. The pods are three inches in length, round, and well filled to the end. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid.**

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE QUANTITIES

SEED POTATOES

DATE OF SHIPMENT.

Potatoes will not be shipped until in our judgment there will be no danger from freezing.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE FREEZE SEED POTATOES ARE VERY SHORT. IF INTERESTED WRITE FOR PRICE AND STATE QUANTITIES WANTED.

"EARLIEST OF ALL"

Never Known to Blight

We have yet to find an early potato that can compare with our "Earliest of All." Its quick growth and early maturity give the ground for july planting, and a **second crop can be grown the same season.** Summer drought does not affect it, for its growth is complete before it can be injured. Planted early is ideal for "Dry Farming."

They can be had ready for baking nine weeks from planting, and fully matured in 12 weeks.

"Earliest of All" is a healthy, vigorous grower, not subject to blight or diease and does not make a second growth. Keeps as well as any late potato.

A handsome, shallow eyed, white-skinned potato of the finest table quality. **Price, per lb., postpaid, 10c; 3 lbs., 25c., postpaid.**

VICKTOR

VICKTOR—This potato is rapidly gaining in popularity. Think of it! a white potato with the earliness of the Early Ohio, productiveness of the Rural New Yorker, and quality of the old favorite Snowflake. It cannot help becoming a permanent favorite with all who give it a trial. The plants are of strong healthy growth, producing tubers compactly. Tubers large, of uniform size, roundish and slightly flattened; skin white, somewhat russeted. Either baked or boiled the flesh is dry and mealy. Its early ripening secures it from blight, and thus assures a large crop of sound tubers, which keep as well as the late varieties. Order early as last season I could not supply the demand. **Price, by mail or express prepaid, per lb., 15c; 3 lbs., 30c.**

EARLY ROSE

EARLY ROSE—This variety has been a great favorite for many years and many growers still claim that it has never been excelled in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are long in shape, good size and light pink in color at the bud end. They cook mealy and are of the finest flavor.

THE GREAT FARMER

Order early as last year I could not supply the demand and refunded hundreds of dollars.

THE GREAT FARMER POTATO—Easily the Finest on Earth—and we mean it. This is what John Lewis Childs says about this great potato.

"After four years of careful and extensive trials, we pronounce the Farmer so far superior to any other Potato as to be in a class by itself. Both as a drouth and blight resister it is marvelous. Its tremendous strength and vigor of growth enable it to pull through and yield a good crop when all others fail. In 1909 every hill of Farmer Potato grew by the side of the best standard sorts that missed twenty-five to sixty per cent on account of unfavorable weather conditions. Last season Farmer gave a good crop side of Green Mountain and Early Harvest that were a total failure on account of drouth. In the unprecedented drouth of 1910 Farmer gave a large crop. As a cropper it out-yields any other sort by twenty to fifty per cent under any and all conditions.

"The tubers are of good size. best possible shape, whiter and very handsome, and in cooking qualities unsurpassed, There is no Potato in the world like this, especially for standing up and yielding big crops in seasons of excessive rains." **Price by mail, lb., 10c; 3 lb., 25c postpaid.** Write for price on larger quantities.

AMERICAN WONDER

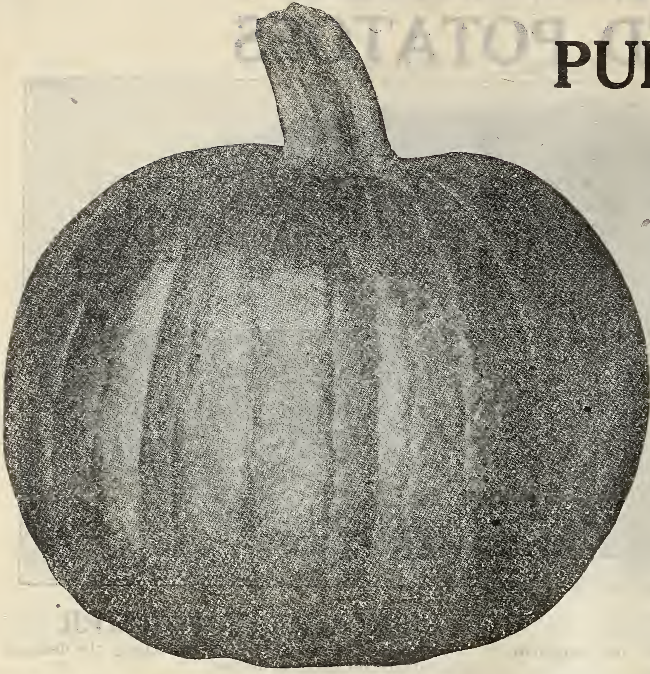
AMERICAN WONDER—Late. The American Wonder is one of the best all-round white Potatoes in cultivation. A strong grower, a great producer, and one of the best medium-long late varieties for general field culture. The vines are very strong and branching, with dark green foliage. Tubers white, large, and uniform in size; elongated, slightly compressed, with few eyes which are nearly flush with the surface. In quality it is unsurpassed: either baked or boiled it is dry and floury, and has a rich, sweet flavor. **Per lb., 10c, 3 lbs., 25c postpaid**

PRIDE OF MULTNOMAH

PRIDE OF MULTNOMAH — Our "Pride of Multnomah," originated near Portland, has more than fulfilled our greatest expectations, and the excellent reports from all sections confirm our statement that "Pride of Multnomah" is far in advance of all other main crop varieties as regards yield, size and uniformity, and table quality, being fine grained, of snowy whiteness, and for baking or boiling has no equal. **Price, postpaid, per lb., 10c.**

POTATO PLANTERS SEE PAGE 94

PUMPKINS



Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soils as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it really mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

MAMMOTH TOURS

Mammoth Tours—A productive French variety; grows to an enormous size. **Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb. $1.00.**

WINTER LUXURY

Winter Luxury—The best flavored pie pumpkin grown; enormously productive; excellent keeper; medium size; color, golden-russet, finely netted; flesh, deep golden, sweet, tender and very thick; none better. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.**

LARGE CHEESE

Large Cheese.— Large, round, flattened fruits, with creamy-buff skin; averages two feet in diameter. An excellent keeper; it has thick flesh of extra fine quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.**

By express or freight (not prepaid); 65c per lb

IMPROVED DUNKARD

Improved Dunkard.— This is a magnificent pie pumpkin, of most attractive appearance and finest quality. The form is nearly a perfect globe; skin reddish-orange, with bands of cream color. The flesh is thick, of a rich orange color, fine-grained, and of delicious flavor; keeps well all winter. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; per lb., $1.75, postpaid.**

JAPANESE

Japanese.— Similar in size and form to the well-known Cushaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes, turning to a rich golden-yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and seeds are marked with curious indentations, resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet. Flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

GENUINE MAMMOTH, "JUMBO," or "KING OF THE MAMMOTHS"

Genuine Mammoth, "Jumbo," or "King of the Mammoths."— This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter, and from one hundred to two hundred pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick, bright-yellow flesh, which is fine-grained, tender and of excellent quality for pies. To raise the largest fruits, vines should be allowed ample space in which to grow — only one plant should be allowed to grow in a hill, and only the best fruit left on the vine. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

SMALL SUGAR

Small Sugar.— Fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh sweet. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.**

"BIG TOM," or IMPROVED LARGE FIELD

"Big Tom," or Improved Large Field.— Vines of strong, vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific. Fruits will average fifteen to twenty inches in diameter; round or slightly oval in form. Smooth, hard, reddish-orange skin, slightly ribbed, with rich orange-yellow flesh. Frequently grown among corn to make a crop of pumpkins for feeding to dairy stock. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 55c, postpaid. By express or freight, 45c per lb.**

WHITE CUSHAW

White Cushaw.— A popular crooked-neck variety with a hard creamy-white shell. Fruits two feet in length, with long, solidly-meaty neck; seeds are all located in the lower bulb-like end. Thick flesh of fine quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

BURPEE'S QUAKER PIE

Burpee's Quaker Pie.— A most prolific variety. The fruits are broad pear-shaped to slightly oval in form. Rich creamy-buff skin; flesh very fine-grained and rich in flavor. Stored in a warm dry place, it is an excellent keeper. **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.**

BURPEE'S GOLDEN OBLONG

Burpee's Golden Oblong—Very hardy and productive, pumpkins fifteen to twenty inches in length and eight to ten inches in diameter. Skin of a rich golden orange, thin, but tough, making it almost as good a keeper for Winter as the hard-shelled squashes. Flesh is light golden-yellow, of very rich, fine quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.**

PUMPKIN SEED MIXED—All varieties mixed, very popular. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 60c, postpaid.**

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

Culture—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil, and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant into very highly-manured and deeply-stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.** Rhubarb roots, by express, not prepaid, **10c each; $1.00 per doz.**; by mail, prepaid, **15c each; $1.50 per doz.**

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LARGE QUANTITIES

RADISHES

For forcing, sow in hotbeds or under glass in rich, sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from sixty to one hundred and fifty seeds to the square foot and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is a good one, the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one to forty days after planting. For open ground culture, sow on rich, sandy soil as soon as it is fit to work in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart and thin out the plants, if necessary, to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure, and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbage were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

EXTRA EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED

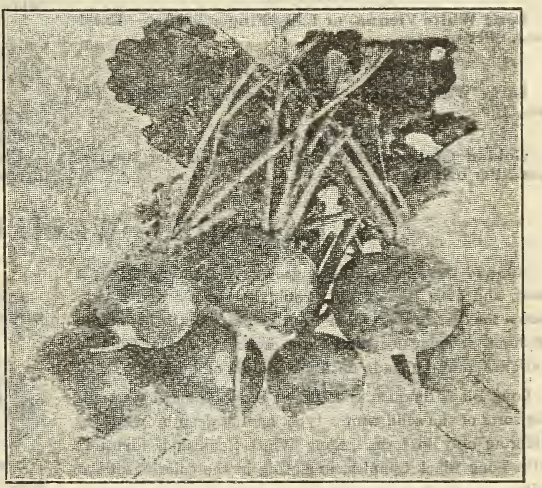
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes, and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White tipped, Forcing, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on the underside; color very deep scarlet, with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼lb., 45c; per lb., $1.25.**

EARLIEST, or IMPROVED "SCARLET BUTTON"

Earliest, or Improved "Scarlet Button."—This is a splendid strain of small, extra early, round, bright-red radish. We have frequently had them ready for use in eighteen to twenty days after sowing the seed. Skin is a bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender and mild in flavor. Quite small quantity of top, and well suited for growing under glass. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.**

CRIMSON GIANT

Crimson Giant—A fine, bright-red radish, growing quickly to a large size, equaling the *White Globe* and *Burpee's Surprise* in size, with an earlier season—It is especially fine for bunching for early market from plantings in the open ground, being ready to market in from twenty-five to thirty days from time the seed is planted.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED RADISH.

This radish is a deep globe in form; two inches in depth; one and one-half inches in diameter, with thin, tender skin of a deep crimson. The flesh is purest white, crisp, and of mild flavor. The roots are entirely free from the hollow center or pithy fibre of overgrown, small, extra early sorts, even when twice as large! **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.**

RADISHES—EXTRA EARLY OLIVE-SHAPED

BURPEE'S EARLIEST WHITE

Burpee's Earliest White—The beautiful little radishes are ready for the table in only sixteen to twenty days from sowing the seed. Of handsome olive shape, both skin and flesh are white, of clear mild flavor, crisp and tender. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

FRENCH BREAKFAST

French Breakfast—Color bright carmine, with clear white in the lower portion. Very tender and mild. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c. postpaid.**

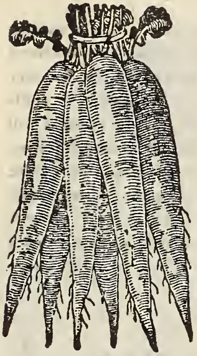
MIXED RADISH SEED

All kinds, colors and styles. A great variety; they will become ready for the table early, medium and late. You always have some that are just right, sweet and juicy. This mixture is for a small garden, where space is limited and one sowing does for the whole season. **Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.**

SEEDS The kind you can't keep in the ground they **GROW**

EARLY LONG RADISHES—SPRING AND SUMMER

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP



Early Long Scarlet Short Top—The finest strain of this most popular radish. The long, slender, handsomely-colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about twenty-five days; crisp, brittle and of choicest quality. They reach a length of five to six inches, growing half out of the ground. Per pkt., 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50, postpaid.

Cincinnati Market

Cincinnati Market (**"Glass" Radish**)—A strain of the Long Scarlet, growing to slightly larger size, fully as early and darker in coloring. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, or LADY FINGER RADISH

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger Radish—Excellent. Per oz., 10c.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE

Large White Globe—A favorite summer variety. Per oz., 10c.

GOLDEN GLOBE

Golden Globe—Yellow skin, white flesh; for summer use. Per oz., 10c.

WHITE "ICICLE"

White "Icicle"—The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring and the radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days. Their long, slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first-early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives a continuous supply of tender, crisp radishes throughout the season. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; per lb., $1.50, postpaid.

LONG CARDINAL, or LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET

Long Cardinal, or Long Brightest Scarlet—Similar to Long Scarlet, but not quite so long, and even brighter in color. The crisp, tender radishes grow quickly, and are quite attractive bunched for market. Per pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.

CHARTIERS, or SHEPHERD

Chartiers, or Shepherd—Long; crimson, tipped with white. Per oz., 10c.

WHITE STRASBURG

White Strasburg—A fine solid summer radish of large size. Per oz., 10c.

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART

Giant White Stuttgart—An immense white summer radish. Per oz., 10c.

Each of the above, 5 cents per packet. If ordered by express, deduct 10 cents per pound.

RADISHES—WINTER VARIETIES

None of these late varieties grow well from spring-sown seed, and even if they did, would be too old and tough, hence the first sowings should not be made until the middle of June. Sowing for succession, especially of the Chinese varieties, may be made until the middle of August.

Long Black Spanish and Round Black Spanish are leading sorts of the solid winter type, having deep brown skin, differing only in form. Long White Spanish is identical with Long Black Spanish, excepting in the coloring of the skin.

Chinese Rose is of medium size, with bright, deep, rose-colored skin; the flesh is very solid, and it is a much better keeper than the other Chinese varieties—excepting only the new Round Scarlet.

The White Chinese ("Celestial") is the finest of all extra large radishes; the roots grow to immense size, averaging from twelve to fifteen inches in length and fully five inches in diameter; the large roots grow mostly above the surface, but are shaded from the sun by the abundant foliage so that the skin remains a pure paper-white; the flesh is always crisp, mild and juicy. California Mammoth is of the same type, but not so large in size. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

NEW WHITE CHINESE

New White Chinese—Best for autumn; of immense size. Per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER

California Mammoth White Winter—Long; of large size. Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.

CHINESE ROSE, or SCARLET CHINA

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China—Excellent; good keeper. Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., 90c.

ROUND SCARLET CHINA

Round Scarlet China—Extra fine round roots for winter. Per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.

LONG BLACK SPANISH

Long Black Spanish—Black skin, white flesh. Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; per lb., $1.50.

LONG WHITE SPANISH

Long White Spanish—White skin and flesh; keeps well. Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; per lb., $1.50.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH

Round Black Spanish—The favorite winter Rettig of Germany. Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; per lb., $1.50.

Each of the above, 5 cents per packet. If ordered by express, deduct 10 cents per pound..

JAPANESE SUMMER RADISH

Japanese Summer Radish.—This radish was introduced here by the Japanese last year. Its beautiful white color and mammoth size attracts great attention. It is very tender and the flavor is excellent and mild. It attains perfection in Oregon, growing to eighteen inches in length and three inches in diameter. It is a profitable radish to grow as it sells readily and is relished by all. We have had grown for us a limited quantity of this seed and now offer it at **5c per pkt; oz., 20c.**

JAPANESE WINTER RADISH

Japanese Winter Radish.—This was introduced in the same manner as the Japanese Summer Radish, which it resembles except in size, as you can see in the picture. It is more crisp and of better flavor in the winter season. It is pure white, grows about eight inches long and not as tapering as the larger one. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

JAPANESE RADISH

We know it is the most useful vegetable in Japan, as potato or onions is in this country for use of table or cooking. It usually grows with little care; very big root, 1 to 3 feet in length, 10 to 30 inches in circumference, and 2 to 30 pounds. Rapid growth is essential to produce showy plants.

The Culture of Radishes is an all the year round crop in Southern States. However, some varieties do better at certain seasons of the year, as one will see by reading the descriptions of the varieties which we introduce as being the best for local conditions. Sow in drills 20 to 24 inches apart and when 3 to 6 inches high thin out 10 inches in row. This Radish should be grown in light, rich loam soil well worked. **Package 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, postpaid.**

RADISH NERIMA LONG (MIKADO)

RADISH Nerima Long (Mikado)—"Nerima" is the name of the province of production, near Tokyo, Japan. This is a most valuable one, large and long (as long as 3 feet), and the end of it is round in form, snowy white and bright color and very fine test with sweet flavor. Nerima can be used in all styles of cooking and pickle; hardy and good keeper. We have had long experience of production of Nerima successfully and we are earnestly presenting this to all good farmers and garden lovers. Try it this year and you will find a big, interesting crop in a few months. Sow according to the following schedule: San Francisco and vicinity, early August; Southern States, late August; Northern States, early July.

RADISH MIYASHIGE GREEN-TOP WHITE

RADISH Miyashige Green-top White—Grow more than two feet long and are very richly formed; solid and fine sugar flavor and can be used at the dinner table. In Japan it is generally cut into small pieces and dried in the sun and keeps for a long time. Miyashige can grow easily everywhere. Sow to schedule of preceding variety. The color is fine white, with deep green on top.

RADISH SUMMER FAVORITE

RADISH Summer Favorite—This is the best kind of radish of all the summer sorts. Can grow to about two feet and the color is snowy white, brightening with a little green color at the top. Of an excellent flavor. Good for all styles of cooking; especially good for pickles in summer. Sow seeds about early April in California, and in some Southern States two months earlier, and in the Northern States one month later.

RADISH TOKINASHI (ALL-SEASON)

RADISH Tokinashi (All-Season)—Tender and good flavored variety. Can grow all year round. Will stand heat without becoming pithy. One of the best selling. Our stock of this is the very best, selected with special care as to size, shape and earliness, and market gardeners will find it a money-maker, as it is just right in every respect. Matures in 75 days.

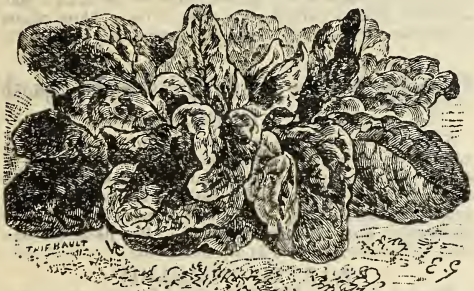
RADISH MINOKUNICHI

RADISH Minokunichi—Pure white flesh, remaining firm and crisp and of the mildest flavor. Is a good cooking sort of winter radish, but can be grown very well in middle of Spring (March to May) and mature in a short time.

RADISH SAKURASHIMA MAMMOTH

RADISH Sakurashima Mammoth—The largest sort in cultivation—monster—round in shape; some grow to more than 30 pounds. Is solid and of good flavor and exceedingly crisp and tender. Good for any style of cooking; also is very fine for feeding cattle. Sow seeds, San Francisco and vicinity, late in July; Southern States, in middle August; Northern States, in early July. Thin well to allow for proper development. Mature in 120 days.

SPINACH



Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, and begin thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, or they will be tough and stringy. For early spring use sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions, the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks.

VICTORIA

Victoria—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark-green leaves being of the true Savoy appearance, and of the finest quality. It remains in prime condition from two to three weeks after nearly all other varieties have run to seed. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c, ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.**

THICK-LEAVED ROUND

Thick-Leaved Round—Produces large, thick dark-green leaves, somewhat crumpled. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

LONG-STANDING

Long-Standing—Leaves large, thick, fleshy and crumpled. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.**

LONG-STANDING PRICKLY

Long-Standing Prickly—Matures a little later than the round-leaved sorts, but furnishes a large quantity of thick leaves of excellent flavor. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.**

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand—(Tetragonia expansa.)—The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy and of a crystalline appearance. Started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and make a strong growth during the summer. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.**

NORFOLK SAVOY-LEAVED

Norfolk Savoy-Leaved—(Bloomsdale.)—The leaves are numerous, curled and wrinkled. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; postpaid.**

PRICKLY, or WINTER

Prickly, or Winter—For fall sowing. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¾ lb., 25c.**

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Salsify is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables, and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has a grassy top and long, white, tapering root, nearly resembling a slim parsnip. It assimilates closely to the taste and flavor of the oyster when properly cooked, and is a good substitute for it; very wholesome and nutritious. The roots are either boiled or mashed and made into delicious fritters.

Culture—It succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and illshaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnips. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit or in a cellar packed in damp earth or sand.

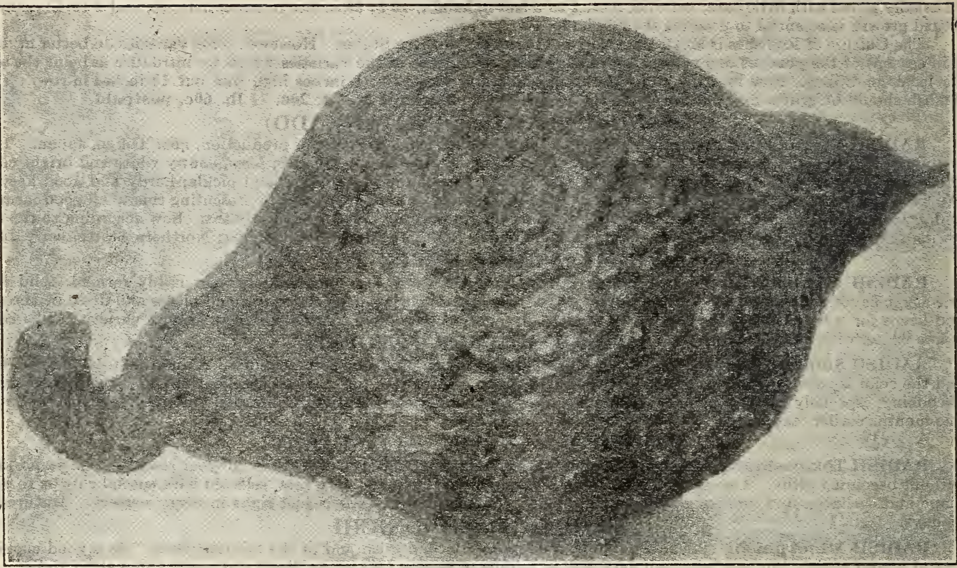
LONG WHITE

Long White—The well-known standard. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50, postpaid.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH

Sandwich Island Mammoth—This grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their extra large size, are of very superior quality and delicate in flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; per lb., $1.75.

SQUASH



TRUE HUBBARD

The Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season, while the winter sorts can be had in perfection from August until the summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate and much less to secure, will give usually as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn, and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

Culture—Squash plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until warm weather. The general methods of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight or ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

SUMMER SQUASHES

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—Many seedsmen have listed Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash, but until in 1895, there was no uniformly large, clear white scalloped squash in trade. The fruit is a beautiful, clear waxy-white, instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop, and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. The handsomest of the scalloped squashes. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 80c.**

MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH

Mammoth Yellow Bush—This is identical with the Mammoth White Bush, but the fruits are even larger and have a rich golden-orange skin as well as rich, creamy-yellow flesh. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., 85c, postpaid.**

GIANT CROOKNECK

Giant Crookneck—This strain is equally as early as the common small-fruited variety, while the squashes grow to a much larger size, measuring from eighteen inches to two feet in length. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1 00, postpaid.**

Burpee's Bush Fordhook Squash

Burpee's Bush Fordhook—In this new true bush type the plants can be grown much more closely together. The fruits are rather shorter and thicker than those of the running type; they are also thicker-fleshed, and have a smaller seed cavity. Our Fordhook Squash is about a week later than the Early White Bush, but is much sweeter and better flavored. An important advantage is, that any fruits not needed for summer use can be left to ripen on the plants and gathered for winter use. They are unsurpassed for baking, frying, or making pies, while stored in a dry place they will keep in good condition until the following June **Per pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.**

Three Types of the Most Popular Winter Squash

TRUE HUBBARD

True Hubbard—This is the well-known winter squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive-shaped, with dark-green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine—(see the illustration, from photograph, above.) **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.**

WARTED HUBBARD

Warted Hubbard—This is similar in size and quality to the well-known Hubbard, while the large, dark, olive-green fruits are supposed to be slightly more heavily-warted. Very handsome in appearance; an excellent keeper and of splendid quality. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.**

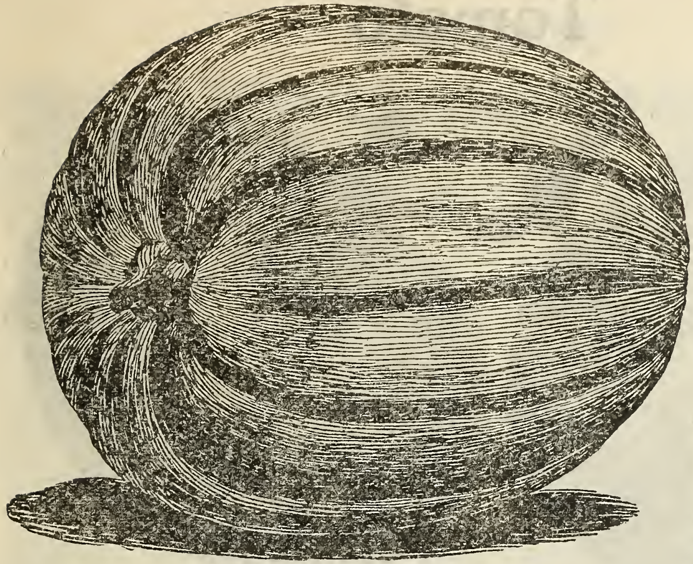
RED, or GOLDEN HUBBARD

Red, or Golden Hubbard—The heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow, turning to deep salmon-red when ripened. It is equally as productive and fine in quality as the original Hubbard Squash. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.**

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK SQUASH

Burpee's Fordhook Squash—This is a most desirable running variety for either summer or winter use. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth and wonderfully productive. Fruits oblong in form, eight to ten inches in length, slightly rigid, smooth, thin, yellowish skin: flesh very thick and of a light straw-yellow. If gathered young for cooking, no other Squash—except the new Burpee's Bush Fordhook—approaches it in flavor, while if allowed to ripen on the vine, they can be stored and will keep in excellent condition until late the following June. Either for baking like sweet potatoes or making pies during the winter, the quality is unsurpassed. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid**

SQUASHES—Continued.



MAMMOTH CHILI

GOLDEN BRONZE

Golden Bronze—The squashes are oval in form, thickest at the blossom end; skin dark grayish green, deepening to bronzy green when ripened; flesh thick, deepest orange-yellow in color, fine-grained and exceptionally sweet in flavor. It is a splendid keeper. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c, per lb., $1.00.**

PIE SQUASH, or "Winter Luxury Pumpkin"

Pie Squash, or "Winter Luxury Pumpkin"—This is of smooth rounded form, with rather thin, tender skin. The flesh is very thick, sweet, fine-flavored and excellent for pies. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

MAMMOTH CHILI

Mammoth Chili—A very large-fruited variety. Under special cultivation the fruits attain a very great weight and are of attractive appearance. The skin is quite smooth, but with broad, open netting, and of a rich orange-yellow. Flesh very thick, of a rich yellow coloring; fine-grained and sweet. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.**

"THE DELICIOUS"

"The Delicious"—The squashes weighing from five to ten pounds, vary both in color and form, but are uniformly delicious in flavor and splendid winter keepers. The dark-orange flesh is very thick and fine grained. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.

PIKE'S PEAK

Pike's Peak—Large oval fruits tapering at the blossom end. Skin dark olive-green; light golden flesh of excellent quality. Vines of strong growth and very productive. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.

DELICATA

Delicata—A small-fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use; oblong, slightly ribbed, with orange-yellow skin, striped with dark-green. Flesh thick and solid. Cooks dry, and is of rich flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW

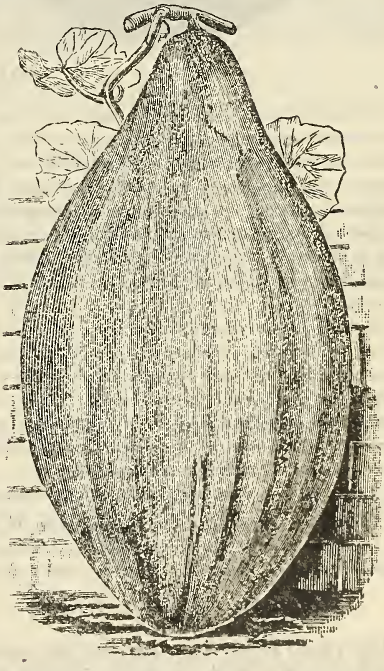
Boston Marrow—A large fruited, hard-shelled sort, for winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong running growth, very productive; fruits thickish-oval. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; per lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

MAMMOTH WHALE

Mammoth Whale—(See illustration)—This is the "Jumbo" of the squash family, and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance. The squashes grow from two and a half to three feet in length, with a slight neck at the stem end. The large seed end is swelled to a width of twelve to eighteen inches and slightly flattened, giving a most distinct appearance, which suggests the name—"Mammoth Whale." The skin is of a dark olive-green with slight stripes of a lighter tinge. The fruits frequently attain more than one hundred pounds in weight. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow and excellent quality **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid**

MIXED SQUASH SEED

Mixed Squash Seed—All sorts, shapes and colors. Very, very popular. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.**



MAMMOTH WHALE SQUASH

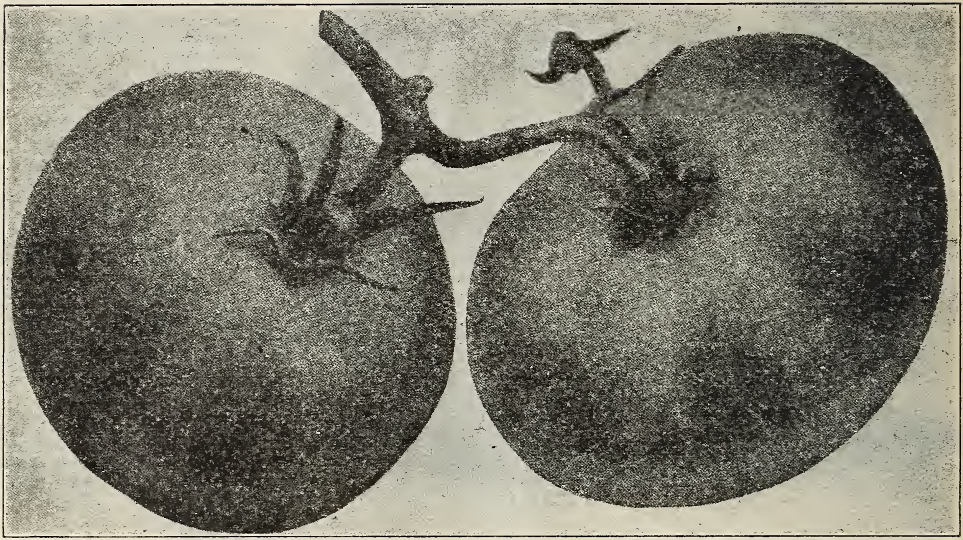
LONG WHITE MARROW

Long White Marrow—This is exceedingly delicious as well as the most prolific of all English Marrows. Steamed when quite young or fried as egg plant it is equal to egg plant itself. The squash is about 12 inches long when mature and has a light creamy color. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 60c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

BANANA

Banana—The squash grows from one to two feet in length. The skin varies from a bright yellow to a dark olive green. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow and excellent quality. Mr. E. L. Van Ripper says it is the sweetest of all squashes and wishes everyone to try it. It keeps from one season until another. When quite young it is excellent to cook as a marrow. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 60c; lb. $1.00, postpaid.**

Tomato



CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

Culture—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbeds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air, and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air, and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark-green color Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

To insure best results in respect to early ripening, as well as the amount and perfection of fruit, it is advisable to train up and trim the vines, especially if the patch is rather small. When the plants have been properly started and are six to ten inches high, they will begin to throw out branches. Select one of the largest and most vigorous of these and pinch off all others except this one and the main stem. Care must be exercised not to pinch off the fruiting branches, which, as they appear, can be distinguished by the buds that are formed very early. In a short time these two remaining branches will become equally vigorous, and as ordinary varieties will grow four to six feet high during the season, they should be securely tied at intervals of about ten inches to a long stake, preferably two inches square, which has been securely set in near the root of the vine. Fruit will set to almost any height desired if all side branches are kept trimmed off.

By such a method of training and trimming the fruits are kept clear from the ground, and with free access to sunlight they ripen much earlier: the vitality, otherwise exhausted in superfluous branches and leaves, is utilized in forming fruits of largest size, greatest perfection of shape and best quality.

Chalk's Early Jewel

Chalk's Early Jewel—The largest, smoothest and finest-flavored extra early bright red tomato! Within a week to ten days as early as Spark's Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor—produced continuously throughout the season. Of compact growth, the plants are fairly loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are uniformly of good size—seventy-five will fill five-eighths bushel basket. The large, handsome fruits are very solid and deep through, being almost round, or ball-shaped. Color brighest scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The thick flesh is very solid, with comparatively few seeds, and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin, but sufficiently strong to make it a good shipper. **Per pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; per oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.00; per lb., $4.00.**

Spark's Earliana

Spark's Earliana—The plants are compact in growth with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely in the center. An entire plant may be covered with an ordinary bushel corn basket—yet so freely are the fruits set that each plant will produce a five-eights bushel basket of tomatoes during the season of about four weeks, which covers the bearing period of the early plants.

The tomatoes are quite uniform in size and of smooth regular form, averaging three inches in diameter and from two to two and a half inches in depth; they are fleshy, solid and excellent for shipping purposes, Choice seed of this strain is extra selected and far superior to the stock usually sold. **Per pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 70c; ¼ lb., $1.10; lb., $4.00.**

FOR TOMATO PLANTS SEE PAGE 44

Tomato

Ponderosa

Ponderosa—In addition to its ponderous size it is also very solid, there being but few seeds. In color it is a beautiful crimson throughout. Although so large it is quite early. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00.**

Quarter Century

Burpee's New Early Dwarf "Quarter Century"—Earliest of all Dwarf-Growing Red Tomatoes—owing to its compact erect habit, the plants can be set quite closely together. The fruits are larger and superior in flavor. Well-grown fruits measure three inches across and two and a half inches in depth. They are always smooth and free from cracks— interior very solid and meaty. The tomatoes are of an intense bright red; they fully retain color and flavor when canned or prepared for the table. We offer only the choicest seed grown on Burpee's Fordhook Farms. Per pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 oz., 70c; ¼ lb., $1.10; per lb., $4.00.

Beauty

Beauty—A rather early, tall variety; very prolific, with good-sized smooth fruit of a purplish-carmine color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.25.**

Stone

Stone—The best main crop variety for all purposes and largely used for canning. Vine tall and prolific. Fruit smooth, large and uniform. Color bright scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.25.**

Matchless

Matchless—A very popular tomato in the East. Fruit large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to the stem. Flesh rich, bright red color and of fine quality, though softer than that of either improved Trophy or Stone. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 40c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.

John Baer

John Baer—An early bright scarlet new tomato. It is similar to Bonny Best and Chalk's Early Jewel; prolific and of best quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50; lb. $5.00.**

Golden Queen

The Finest of the Large Yellow Tomotoes

The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow Tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth, beautiful fruit which though large, is as smooth and well-shaped as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor. **Per packet 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.75; lb. $5.00.**

Bonny Best

Bonny Best—An early, scarlet-fruited variety which has proven a success all over the country. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, which it otherwise resembles. It is smooth, very even in size very solid, and also very prolific. It is one of the best house-garden, canning and shipping Tomatoes in existence. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., $1.50; lb., $5.00.**

Improved Trophy

Improved Trophy—By careful breeding and selection, there has been produced a strain which compares favorably with any in smoothness and regularity of the fruit. Its large, strong growing, vigorous and exceptionally productive vines, large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit will satisfy the most exacting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., $2.50.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES

The fruit of these are largely used for making fancy pickles, preserves, etc. The plants are extremely productive.

YELLOW PLUM

Yellow Plum—The fruits average two inches in length and one inch in diameter, of a bright lemon-yellow; are solid, fleshy, and of excellent flavor. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00.

YELLOW PEAR

Yellow Pear—Similar to the Yellow Plum, but the fruits have a slim neck or distinct pear shape. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00.

PEACH

Peach—Fruits one and a half inches in diameter. The skin is covered with a slight bloom of pubescence, as in a peach, and of beautiful pinkish coloring. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00.

BURBANK PRESERVING

Burbank Preserving—The plants are of dwarf stocky growth, with dark-green potato-leaf foliage. The small round scarlet tomatoes, borne in clusters, measure only three-quarters of an inch in diameter; of an unusually rich sweet flavor. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00.

YELLOW CHERRY

Yellow Cherry—The small yellow fruits, borne in clusters, average half an inch in diameter. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00.

RED CHERRY

Red Cherry—Little fruits of a bright scarlet color. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00.

RED PEAR-SHAPED

Red Pear-Shaped—This is a leading favorite for preserves and also to make "tomato figs." The fruit is bright red, of true pear shape, and of rich distinct flavor. The larger plum-shaped red tomato, often sold under the same name, is not nearly equal to the true variety. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00.

STRAWBERRY, or HUSK TOMATO

Strawberry, or Husk Tomato—Plants of low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor, highly esteemed for preserving or making pies. They are also excellent to eat raw as fruit. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00.

MIXED TOMATO SEED, ALL SORTS AND COLORS, PACKAGE 5c

Tobacco

Culture—The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way; cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF

Connecticut Seed Leaf—An old, well-known variety. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; per lb., $2.25, postpaid.

LANCASTER CO. BROADLEAF

Lancaster Co. Broadleaf—More largely grown than any other in Lancaster County. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; per lb., $2.25.

HAVANA

Havana—Grown from seed imported from Vuelta de Abajo. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY

Improved White Burley—This strain is much superior to the regular White Burley. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.10; lb., $4.00.

Our space does not permit giving description of the following standard varieties of Tobacco:

BONANZA

Bonanza—A White Burley cross on Yellow Oronoko, possessing the qualities of both parents blended. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; per lb., $3.00.

GENERAL GRANT

General Grant—It produces leaves forty-four inches in length, and matures as far North as Duluth, Minnesota. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.10; per lb., $4.00.

STERLING

Sterling—One of the earliest to ripen and one of the best for all purposes. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; per lb., $3.50.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We have grown for us large quantities of choice vegetable plants, and can supply all of the varieties listed below, in their proper season, in most any quantity. We can supply all vegetable plants in two grades — plants direct from the seed beds and those that have been transplanted into shallow boxes. Transplanted plants are much stronger and better rooted, and are well worth the price, especially in the early part of the season. We can supply most any of the leading sorts. Tell us our choice of varieties, and we will send it or give good substitute. No plants sent C. O. D.

	Postpaid	By Express.	
Cabbage	Dozen	100	1000
Early or late kinds, transplanted	$0.20	$1.00	$5.00
Not transplanted		.50	3.00

Add 25c per 100 for Cabbage Plants by mail.

Cauliflower.			
Early Snowball, transplanted	.25	1.25	
Early Snowball, not transplanted	.20	1.00	
Late kinds, transplanted	.20	1.00	
Late kinds, not transplanted	.25	1.00	7.50

Add 25c per 100 for Cauliflower Plants by mail.

Celery.			
Leading kinds, transplanted	.25	1.00	7.50
Not transplanted		.75	6.00

Add 25c per 100 for Celery Plants by mail.

	Postpaid	By Express.
Tomatoes.	Dozen	100
Leading kinds, transplanted	$0.35	$1.25
Not transplanted		.75

Add 40c per 100 for Tomato Plants by mail.

Special — Pot-grown tomato plants; large and strong; 10c each; $1.00 doz., not postpaid; must go by express.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS.

All Transplanted.

	Postpaid	By Express.	
	Dozen	100	1000
Broccoli	$0.25	$1.00	$7.00
Brussels Sprouts	.25	.75	6.00
Celeriac	.25	.75	6.00
Egg Plant	.30	1.00	7.00
Pepper	.30	1.00	7.00
Tobacco	.30	1.00	7.00

Add 25c per 100 for above plants by mail.

Chives [Schnittlauch]........................Per bunch 25c

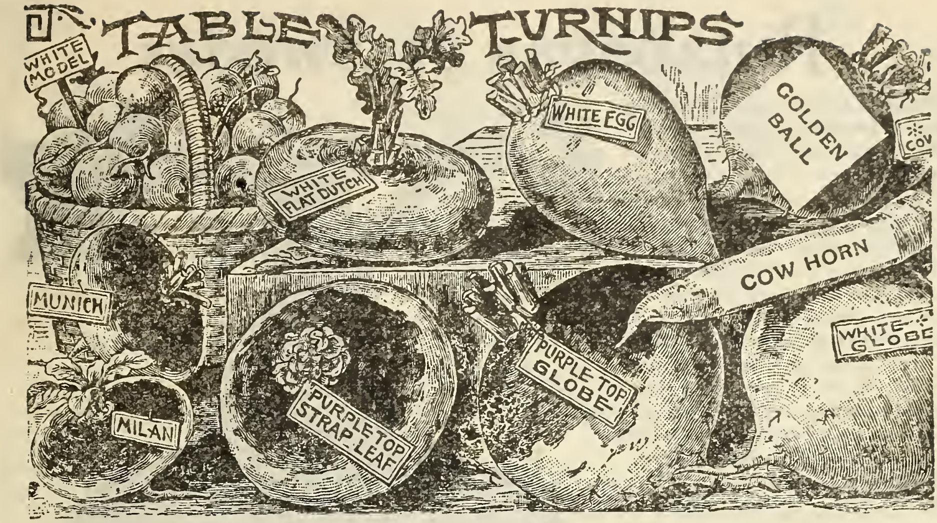
NOTE.—Special Low Prices in Quantities. State How Many Wanted of Each.

The A. B. C. Plant Protector

No maggot fly will be able to lay eggs around the stem of your young plants, if you use A B C Protector. You won't lose 10 to 30 and 40% of the planting, by the stems being eaten away. Last year A B C Protectors were used in all parts of the United States and Canada, many customers reporting that A B C's produced anywhere from 90% to 100% crops.

The Early Cabbage is one of the best paying of your crops, and this year will, no doubt, bring higher prices than ever before; therefore, why not have a 95% to 100% crop for a small additional expense of A B C Protectors?

We believe that this is the only protector on the market today, successfully doing the work claimed for it. It lays flat on the ground, will not curl up on the edges, is the easiest protector applied, and will not dry up quickly. **Prices as follows, postpaid: Per doz., 5c; per 50, 25c; per 100, 40c; per 500, $1.50; per 1000, $2.25.**



The value of Turnips and Ruta-bagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fullyappreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock, and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden or farm.

Sow in drills about two feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds, so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any over-crowding will result in rough and poorly-flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early, so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

In Middle and Western States sow for fall and main crop middle of July to last of August, and in the manner given for spring sowing. In the field turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture.

Extra Early Purple Top and Extra Early White Milan Turnips are the earliest of all, being of very quick growth and fine table quality; they are both flat strap-leaved varieties. The Scarlet Kashmyr is almost as early as the Milan; flat root and small strap-leaf; the smooth skin is a deep purplish scarlet throughout.

The popular Purple-Top-Strap-Leaved (see illustration) and Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved are standard early flat varieties; they are only three days to a week later than the Milan, and keep longer in fine condition.

White Egg is an oval-shaped early variety, with thin white skin and fine table quality. The Red-Top White Globe is of large, round form, reddish purple in the upper half and pure white in the lower; it is rather late, grows to large size, and is fine for either table use or stock feeding. White Globe Strap-Leaved is similar to the preceding, but the large turnips have pure white skin. Pomeranian White Globe is one of the largest globe-shaped sorts, and is grown extensively for winter use and stock feeding.

All of the above are white-fleshed. Of richly colored yellow-fleshed turnips the Golden Ball is a small round turnip of fine table quality; Yellow Aberdeen, a large ball-shaped turnip, also of fine quality, while the large Yellow, or Amber Globe, grown chiefly for stock feeding, attains a large size, and is an excellent keeper. The new Petrowski is an extra flat turnip, with deep yellow flesh, of finest quality.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP-LEAVED

Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved—Popular early. **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

EARLY RED, or PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAVED

Early Red, or Purple-Top Strap-Leaved—Standard early. **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan—The earliest in cultivation. **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN

Extra Early White Milan—The earliest flat white; extra fine. **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE

Purple-Top White Globe—A fine globe-shaped table turnip. **Per oz. 10c; ¼lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.**

WHITE GLOBE STRAP-LEAVED

White Globe Strap-Leaved—White, globe-shaped; early. **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

WHITE EGG

White Egg—Of handsome oval form, with thin white skin. **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00.**

SWEET GERMAN, or LONG WHITE FRENCH

Sweet German, or Long White French—Flesh hard and crisp. **Per pkg 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

LONG WHITE, or COWHORN

Long White, or Cowhorn—Pure white, except at top. **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

POMERIAN WHITE GLOBE

Pomeranian White Globe—Both for feeding and table; large. **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00.**

If ordered by express, deduct 10 cents per pound.

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES

PETROWSKI

Petrowski—Extra early flat; sweetest, fine-grained **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

LARGE YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE

Large Yellow, or Amber Globe—Fine for table and feeding. **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

YELLOW ABERDEEN

Yellow Aberdeen—For both table and stock feeding **Per pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

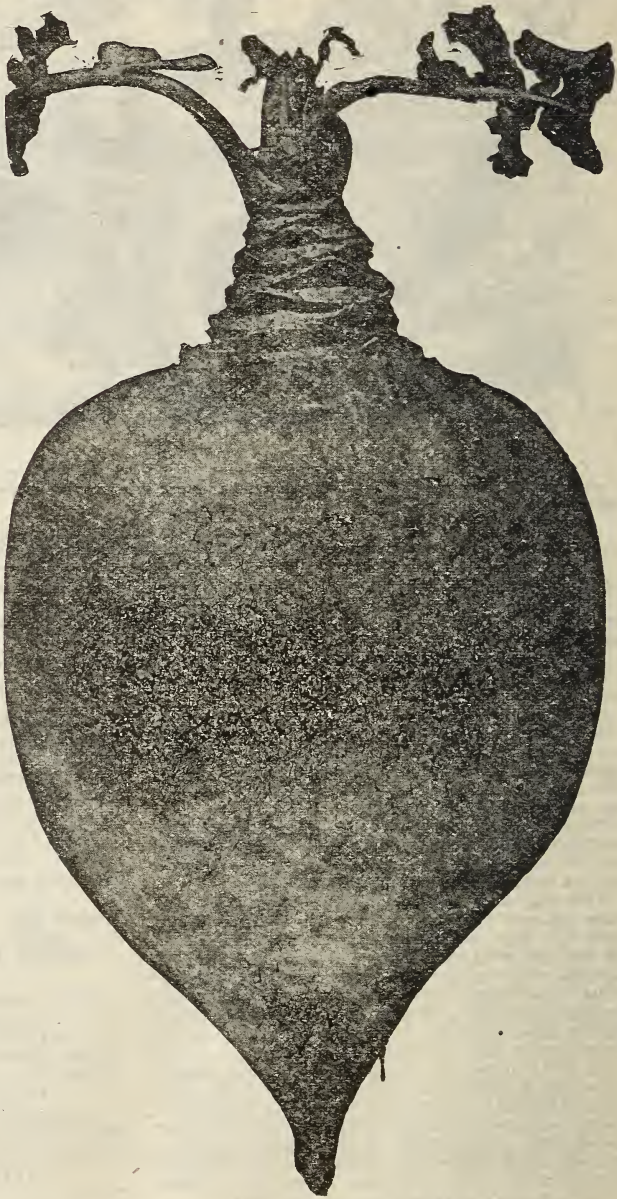
GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly—Very tender and of fine flavor. **Per pkg 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25.**

MIXED TURNIP SEED.

All sorts and varieties, long, round, oblong, etc. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., $1.00. postpaid.**

Rutabagas or Swedes



Culture of Ruta Bagas—Sow the seed from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Ruta Bagas require ground enriched with well-rotted manure, and should be sown in drills about two and one-half feet apart and the young plants thinned eight to twelve inches apart in the row. Keep free from weeds by frequent cultivation, and when the roots are full grown and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take their chances with the weeds and bugs. So treated, the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally on new clearings, free from weed seed, fair results are obtained.

MONARCH, or TANKARD

Monarch, or Tankard—This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large tankard-shaped roots, with relatively small necks, and tops. Color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine-grained and of the best flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., $1.50.**

BUTZER'S BEST

Butzer's Best—This is a strain of Purple-Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and a much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size, and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable kinds on our list. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., $1.50.**

BURPEE'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW

Burpee's Improved Purple-Top Yellow—A fine strain. **Per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; per lb., $1.50.**

IMPERIAL HARDY

Imperial Hardy—Purple top; smooth round roots; yellow flesh. **Per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; per lb., $1.50.**

LARGE WHITE

Large White—Large size, white skin sweet, white flesh. **Per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; per lb., $1.50.**

Each variety, 5c per pkt.

MIXED RUTABAGA SEED, VERY POPULAR—**Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.**

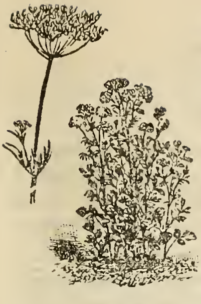
GOLDEN NECKLESS

Golden Neckless.— The roots attain a large size, are almost globular, being slightly oblong; the flesh is yellow solid, and of finest quality. It bulbs uniformly without any objectionable neck, so that when harvesting for Winter the roots are not so liable to bleed and therefore keep much better right into Spring. **Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

WHITE-FLESHED NECKLESS

White-Fleshed Neckless.— This choice variety is similar in all respects to the *Golden Neckless*, but both skin and flesh are white. It forms perfectly smooth, slightly elongated, globe-shaped roots of great weight, very solid and choice quality both for table use and cattle feeding. A splendid keeper. **Per Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LARGE QUANTITIES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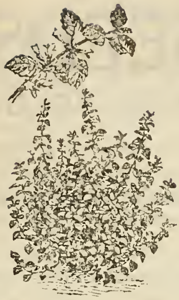
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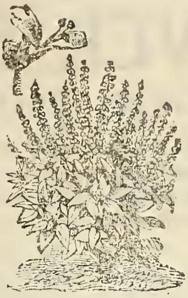
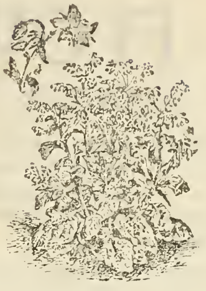
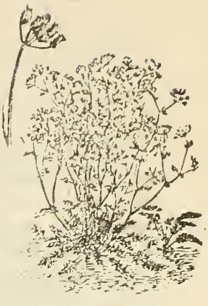

Sweet Basil


Borage


Caraway

HERBS—SWEET, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS, FROM SEED

To preserve varieties of which the leaves and stems are used, the stems should be cut from the plants just before the blossom appears (leaving a few joints at the base to sprout into fresh growth), tied in small bunches and hung up to dry. Where wanted for home use it is preferable to leave them hanging in a cool loft or garret until they are needed for use. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy perennials, living over from year to year, and need replanting when the old plants become exhausted.

ANISE

Anise—(Pimpinella anism). Used for cordials, garnishing, and flavoring; the seeds have an aromatic taste. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

BALM

Balm—(Melissa officinalis). The leaves have a fragrant odor, and are used for making a pleasant beverage known as balm wine, also balm tea, for fevers. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

BASIL SWEET

Basil Sweet—(Ocymum basilicum). The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BENE

Bene—(Sesamum orientale). Too tender for the North, but much used in the South. The seeds furnish an oil used for softening and whitening the skin. The leaves immersed in water make a drink beneficial for diarrhoea. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

BORAGE

Borage—(Borago officinalis). Leaves are used for flavoring, and flowers furnish bee pasture. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25, postpaid.

CARAWAY

***Caraway**—(Carum carni). Grown for the seeds which are used for flavoring bread, pastry, etc. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

CATNIP, or CATMINT

***Catnip, or Catmint**—(Nepeta cataria). The leaves are used for seasoning. It makes also an excellent bee pasture. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c.

CORIANDER

Coriander—(Coriandrum sativum). The seeds are used in manufacture of liquors and confectionery. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.

DILL

Dill—(Anethum graveolons). The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. They are used as a condiment, and also for pickling with cucumbers. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.

FENNEL, SWEET

***Fennel, Sweet**—(Anethum foeniculum). The leaves boiled are used in sauces. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.

HOREHOUND

***Horehound**—(Marrubium vulgare). The leaves are used for seasoning and also in the manufacture of the popular cough remedy. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

LAVENDER

***Lavender**—(Lavendula spica). The variety generally sold. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50. postpaid.

LAVENDER

***Lavender**—(Lavendula vera). The true Lavender. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., $1.00; per lb., $3.50.

MARJORAM, SWEET

Marjoram, Sweet—(Origanum marjoram). The leaves and the ends of the shoots are esteemed for seasoning in summer, and also dried for winter use. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.50.

ROSEMARY

***Rosemary**—(Rosmarinus officinalis). The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., $1.25.

RUE

***Rue**—(Ruta graveolens). For medicinal purposes, good for fowls. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

SAGE

***Sage**—(Salvia officinalis). The most extensively used of all herbs for seasoning and dressing, indispensable. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; per lb., $2.00.

SUMMER SAVORY

Summer Savory—(Satureia hortensis). The leaves and flowers are used extensively for flavoring, particularly in soups and dressings. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25.

WINTER SAVORY

***Winter Savory** (Saturela montana). The leaves are used for flavoring. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; per lb., $2.00.

TANSY

***Tansy**—(Tanacetum vulgare). Per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

TAGETES LUCIDA

Tagetes Lucida—Considered an excellent substitute for the True Tarragon, which does not seed. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.

THYME

***Thyme**—(Thymus vulgaris). The leaves are used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

WORMWOOD

***Wormwood**—(Artemisia asinthuim). Used medicinally, and is beneficial for poultry; should be planted in poultry yards. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Be Sure to Order a Sweet Pea Collection

SEE PAGE 64

FLOWER SEEDS

SUCCESS WITH FLOWER SEEDS

We are convinced that many of the failures with flower seeds are due to lack of proper conditions, and while it would be impossible in the space at our disposal in this catalogue to give explicit directions for each and every variety which we offer, we feel sure that if the general directions given below are followed that success will be the rule. These directions, we may say, are written for the latitude of Portland. Customers living in other sections can readily adapt them to their localities.

For all flower seeds which should be started indoors, and this includes many of our best and brightest summer flowers, such as Heliotrope, Lobelia, Salvia, Verbena, etc., the best plan is to sow in earthenware seed pans, house frame — or boxes [about 2 inches deep], which should be filled to the depth of an inch with broken pots, coal ashes, or any rough material that will furnish perfect drainage. The upper inch should be nicely sifted soil, composed, if possible, of about one-third each sand, leaf mould and light garden loam. Press firm and evenly, and water thoroughly the day before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly over the surface, covering about one-eighth of an inch and pressing firmly; cover with a pane of glass or one or two thicknesses of newspaper, to prevent the too rapid evaporation of the moisture, and keep in a temperature between 60° and 70°. Water carefully as needed. The importance of uniform attention to this detail is one that can only be learned by experience and observation. To omit a single watering, or too frequent, indiscriminate watering, usually leads to failure. Remove the glass or covering after the seeds have germinated, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be transplanted into similarly prepared boxes an inch apart each way, or put into small pots and kept in same until time to plant out in the open ground. At all times they should have an abundance of air; otherwise the young seedlings are liable to damp off.

For most of the ordinary annual flowers, such as Sweet Alyssum, Calliopsis, Calendula, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, etc., the simplest method is to sow directly out of doors when danger of frost is past in the space where they are intended to flower. The ground should be dug and raked fine on the surface, sowing the seeds evenly and thinly, either in lines or beds, covering not over four times their size, and firming the soil over them. Should they come up too thickly, as most of them are likely to do, thin out so that the plants will stand from 4 to 12 inches apart, according to the variety. This plan is also adapted to many varieties usually started indoors, including Asters, Verbenas, Stocks, Salvia, etc., etc.; but as a rule their germination is more certain under glass, and as they begin to flower so much earlier when started indoors, the extra trouble is well repaid for by their increased blooming period.

The seeds of most Hardy Perennials may be sown at any time from January to October. Early sowing should be made indoors in boxes in the same manner as described above, or they may be sown out of doors in Spring after the frost has gone and transplanted into their flowering position in early autumn or the following spring. Many varieties succeed best sown in autumn, in which case they should be sown in a cold-frame, transferring them to their permanent quarters the following spring.

ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM

Acrolinium Roseum. 2 ft. A pretty Everlasting, bearing lovely rose pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used for winter bouquets.

Roseum Flore Albo, White........Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c
Mixed ....Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c

AGERATUM

Ageratum—One of the best of summer flowering plants grown from seed. The plants start readily, grow rapidly and soon come into bloom, and when they begin to bloom they flower uninterruptedly throughout the season. During the hot, dry summer months there are no brighter or more freely produced flowers. Set the dwarf sorts ten inches apart, they soon make a low mass of charming blue or white, and are never disappointing. **Blue Pkt., 5c; White pkt., 5c; Mixed pkt., 5c.**

AGROSTEMMA

Agrostemma—Coeli rosa. A beautiful annual suitable for borders. Plants grow one foot high, with bright-rose flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**

ALYSSUM

Alyssum, Sweet—A very pretty plant for beds, vases, baskets, edgings or rock work. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all summer. White. **Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.**

LITTLE GEM

Little Gem—Very dwarf—4 inches—and spreading. They quickly become one mass of white, fragrant flowers, remaining in full bloom from spring to fall. **Oz., 30c; ½ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.**

ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon)

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon—The Snapdragons do not receive the attention they deserve. They are undoubtedly one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. They succeed best in a rather light soil, in a sunny position, and although perennials, are best treated as annuals.

GIANT

Giant—White, scarlet, garnet, yellow, pink, striped or mixed. **Each, per pkt., 10c.**

TALL MIXED

Tall Mixed—Extra fine selection; best for cutting. **Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.**

AQUILEGIA

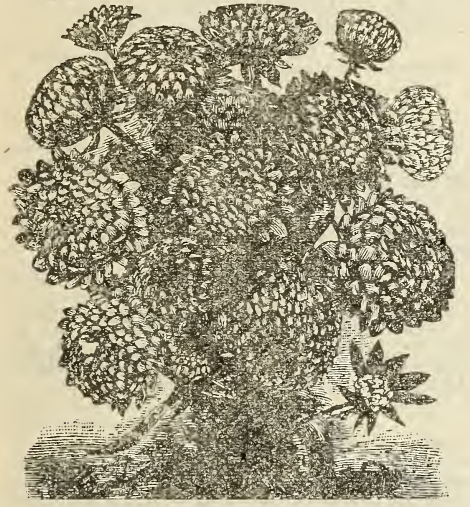
Aquilegia—(Columbine). Charming hardy perennial plants growing from 1 to 3 feet high, bearing in countless numbers through May and June their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants. **Yellow, White, Scarlet, Double, Single, all colors mixed, 5c per pkt.**

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

ASTERS

This grand old fall favorite of our grandmother's garden still continues to beautify our garden. By gradual selection this plant now blooms from early summer until frost and its usefulness as a cut-flower is unlimited. Our seed is produced by our own growers from stock seed especially selected and controlled by us.

Culture: Sow either in the open ground in May or in March or April in cold frame, spent hot-beds or pots or boxes in the house, covering the seed with about ¼ in. of good rich soil; when the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 in. apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil nor in soil that has been planted to asters for two or three years previous. Slaked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.



GIANT BRANCHING COMET

Giant Branching Comet—It is extremely free-flowering. The plant produces quite three times as many flowers as either the Comet or the Branching variety. The form of the flower is absolutely faultless, remaining full centered without any sign of yellow eye. **Pure White, Light Pink, Rose Pink, Scarlet, Light Blue, all colors mixed, Per pkt., 10c each.**

CREGO

Crego—This flower is giant in size, many blossoms six inches across. The petals are nearly double the length of the older varieties and are twisted and curled into a very fluffy effect. **White, Rose Pink, Shell Pink, Lavender, all colors, per pkt., 10c each.**

CREGO'S GIANT MIXED

Grego's Giant Mixed—Our own mixture of the above, each color grown separately and then carefully blended in nearly equal proportions. While we advise the planting of separate colors this mixture, being specially prepared, will give the planter a fine assortment of all shades **Pkt., 10c.**

ROSE CITY MIXTURE ASTER

Rose City Mixture Aster—This special mixture includes all of the newest, and is truly an unrivaled mixture. This mixture will afford a splendid supply of flowers during the entire season. The best mixture on the market. **Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.**

AMERICAN BEAUTY

American Beauty—Similar in type of flower and growth to the well-known Late Branching Asters, but differs in that all the large blossoms are produced on much longer and heavier stems. Some of the individual stems measure more than two feet in length. It makes a very heavy growth, and is one of the latest flowering Asters that we know. The large flowers are bright carmine-rose, almost identical with the world-famous American Beauty Rose. **Pkts. 10c.**

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

(Centaurea)

Bachelor's Button—Also known as Centaurea, Cornflower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular of all old-fashioned flowers.

Blue—This is the dark blue sort so much in demand for cutting. **Oz.; 25c; pkt., 5c.**

White—**Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.**

Mixed—All varieties. **Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.**

BALSAM

Balsam or Lady Slipper—Double Camelia Flowered—An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Our strain is unrivalled for great variety and size of flowers **All Colors Mixed, Pkt., 5c.**

BALLOON VINE

Balloon Vine—10 ft. Thrives in light soil. One of the prettiest climbers. Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules containing the seed. It is sometimes called Love in a Puff. Flowers white. **Pkt., 5c.**

Bellis—See Daisy.

BRACHYCOME

Brachycome, Iberidifolia. 12 in. Swan River Daisy. Free flowering dwarf growing annuals, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty flowers. **White, Pink, Blue, all colors mixed, Pkt., 5c.**

BROWALLIA

Browallia, Speciosa Major—Giant Blue. 1 ft. With large deep blue flowers, excellent for pot culture, **Pkt., 15c.** **Elata Mixed, Pkt., 5c.**

CALENDULA

Calendula—Pot Marigold. 1 ft. A perpetual bloomer, the flowers are oriental in color and exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deepest orange. Makes good cut-flowers and the dried blossoms may be used to flavor soups and stews.

Officinalis Grandiflora Flore Pleno, Orange King—The outer petals are slightly imbricated, while those of the center are curved like those of the peony. Color rich, dark orange, **Pkt., 5c. All colors mixed, Pkt., 5c.**

California Poppy—See Escholtzia.

CALLIOPSIS

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis—Very showy and attractive. Always covered with a mass of bright flowers. A fine cut flower.

Choice Mixed Dwarf Annual, Single Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

Choice Mixed Double Annual, Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

LANCEOLATA

Lanceolata—A perennial, blooming the first year; flowers rich yellow, single; very fine for cutting. **pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

GRANDIFLORA

Grandiflora—Perennial; mixed. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

CAMPANULA

"Canterbury Bells"

Campanula—Bellflower—Well-known, beautiful, hardy herbaceous perennials, bearing a great profusion of attractive bellflowers; thrives best in light, rich soil; some of the varieties flower the first season if sown early.

SINGLE FINEST MIXED

Single Finest Mixed—All colors. **Pkt., 5c; 1-8 oz., 20c.**

Double Blue, White, Lilac, Rosy Carmine or Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; ⅛ oz., 30c.

CAMPANULA CALYCANTHEMA

Campanula Calycanthema—Cup and Saucer. **Rose** (delicate rosy-pink), **Pkt., 10c; White** (pure white), **Pkt., 10c; Blue** (a fine clear shade), **Pkt., 10c; Mixed** (all colors), **Pkt., 5c; Striped** (white, striped blue) **Pkt., 10c.**

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

Canary Bird Flower—This is one of the most beautiful of climbers, with handsomely fringed rich yellow flowers and delicate foliage. **Pkt. 5c.**

CANDYTUFT

Candytuft—Candytuft has long been among the most highly prized of garden annuals. The best effect is produced by raising the plants in masses, and sowing the seeds where the plants are to bloom.

ODORATA

Odorata—Sweet scented; white. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

WHITE EMPRESS

White Empress—Very sweet and attractive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.**

CARMINE OR PURPLE

Carmine or Purple—**Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.**

MIXED

Mixed—All colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

SEMPERVIRENS

Sempervirens—Perennial; white. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.**

CARDINAL CLIMBER

Cardinal Climber (Ipomea Quamoclit Hybrida)—The finest new annual climber introduced in many years. Very graceful and beautiful, growing rapidly, and in a warm, sunny location, in good soil, it reaches a height of 20 feet and is densely clothed with deeply lascimated palmlike, rich green leaves, bespangled with clusters of fiery scarlet, tubular spear-shaped flowers, measuring 1¼ inches across. **Pkt. 10c.**

CARNATIONS

Carnation—A half hardy, perennial, used generally for greenhouse florist's trade in winter and for a general garden favorite in summer. There are a large number of varieties and colors, but the early flowering mixtures are recommended for our-of-door culture. Sow the seed early in the year and transplant in March or April.

FINE DOUBLE MIXED

Fine Double Mixed—The best for garden culture. **Pkt. 10c.**

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED

Finest Double Mixed—Saved from extra fine flowers. **Pkt. 25c.**

CHABAUD'S EVERBLOOMING

Chabaud's Everblooming—Raised by a famous French specialist. Blooms in five months after being sown, and continues to flower in the greatest profusion indefinitely. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25c.**

MARGURITE

Marguerite—This exceedingly valuable departure in Carnations has proved a complete success. Its most important feature is the fact that it flowers easily the first year from seed—that is, from seed sown in February or March, plants can be had in full bloom by August. The proportion of fine double flowers is very great, being usually 70 to 80 per cent; these are varied and beautiful in color and exceedingly useful for cutting. The habit of the plant is robust, and hence very useful for bedding purposes. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

CATCHFLY (Silene)

Catchfly (Silene)—A hardy annual, yielding for a long time a profusion of umbels of bright colored flowers. The plant is covered with glutinous moisture, to which flies adhere; hence its name. **Fine mixed, all colors, Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.**

CASTOR OIL BEANS

Castor Oil Beans—See Ricinus.

CLARKIA

Clarkia—Hardy annual of easy growth, produce a fine effect massed in beds, flowers bright and attractive. **Single and double mixed, Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Chrysanthemum—Very showy, effective and desirable as Summer flowering plants. Hardy annuals.

Coronaria—Double mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

Carinatum—Single mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz.. 15c.**

COBOEA

Coboea Vine, Cathedral Bells—One of the handsomest and most rapid growing annual climbers, running up to 30 feet in a season. The flowers are bell-shaped and of a purplish lilac when full grown. It is a very prolific bloomer, one that makes a show the first year, both in vines and flowers, one that is always clean of insects. We know of none better. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

COLUMBINE

Columbine—See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS

Convolvulus—See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS

Coreopsis—See Calliopsis.

COIX LACHRYMAE

Coix Lachrymae (Job's Tears)—2 to 4 ft. The seed is frequently used as an old-fashioned remedy for sore throat, goiter and teething babies. It is strung on a linen thread and worn around the neck as a chain. **Pkt. 5c.**

MAMMOTH FLOWERING

Mammoth Flowering—White, pink, red or mixed **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

CYPRESS VINE

Cypress Vine (Ipomoea Quamoclit)—A tender, climbing annual, with soft fern-like foliage and small starlike flowers, in red and pink, or white. **Scarlet, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c. White pkt. 5c; oz. 30c. Mixture of several colors, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.**

DAHLIA

Dahlia—A well-known and popular late summer and autumn flowering plant. Is grown from seed or propagated from the bulbous roots. The seed may be planted early in the hotbed and the plants set out in May after all danger of frost is over. By sowing the seed early the plants may be made to bloom the first year.

CACTUS

Cactus—Mixed, double, with pointed petals. **Pkt. 10c.**

DOUBLE

Double—Mixed, **pkt. 10c.**

SINGLE

Single—Mixed. The most easily grown and also the most satisfactory from seed. **Pkt. 10c.**

DAISY

Daisy, or Bellis Perennis—Plants of Double Daisy will bloom the first summer and will continue to bloom for years if given slight protection during the winter. They are very pretty when in bloom, and deserve to be grown much more than they are. They commence blooming in April and continue to bloom until summer. They are not very particular as to soil, but should be grown where they have partial shade.

MAMMOTH DAISY

Mammoth Daisy—For size of flowers and doubleness these have no equals. The flowers average 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, are very double, ranging in colors from snowy white to pink and blood-red, with the prettiest combinations of pink and white. **Pkt. (200 seeds) 10c; 3 for 25c.**

DAISY, SHASTA DAISY

Daisy, Shasta Daisy—A fine perennial plant bearing large white single blossoms, with yellow centers; an excellent cut flower and admired everywhere. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing. **Pkt. 10c.**

ALASKA

Alaska—One of Burbank's new selections. **Pkt. 15c.**

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

DELPHINIUM

Delphinium—Hardy Larkspur. Very decorative border plants ranging in height from the 18-inch Cashmerianum to the stately Hybrids, 5 to 6 feet tall, whose side shoots flower after the main spike has finished, thus prolonging the blooming period. If the flower spikes are removed as soon as they fade, new ones will continue to appear, at intervals all summer. The colors run from pure white to darkest blue. Some varieties have a black center, others show a pleasing contrast, in shades of blue, between the inner and outer petals. Stake all varieties when 18 inches high to prevent them being blown down.

FORMOSUM

Formosum—Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers with a white center. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

BELLADONNA HYBRIDS

Belladonna Hybrids—Blooms from June to frost; all shades, from the palest to the darkest blue. **Pkt., 15c.**

SHOW MIXTURE

Show Mixture—Very fine. **Pkt., 10c.**

DIANTHUS

Dianthus—See Pinks.

DIGITALIS

(Foxglove)

Digitalis, or Foxglove.—A hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. Grows usually about 3½ feet, although in very rich soil sometimes 6 feet. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and come in shades of purple, lavender, rose and white, all spotted lightly inside the blossom. Thrives best in cool, shady locations. **Fine mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

DIMORPHOTHECA

Dimorphotheca, Aurantiaca—(Golden Star of the Veldt)—1 ft. Rare and very showy annual from South Africa, having daisy-like flowers of a glossy salmon-orange shade with black central ring, a lovely color when flowers open in the sun. **¼ oz., 30c; Pkt., 10c.**

AURANTIACA HYBRIDA

Aurantiaca Hybrida—They vary in color from the purest white to red and blush, white tints, sulphur, lemon, and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish-yellow. hanging to pale salmon rose. **Pkt., 15c.**

DOLICHOS

Dolichos—(Hyacinth Bean)—A rapid growing annual climber, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented.

PRINCESS HELEN

Princess Helen—(Daylight)—Snow white flowers followed by silvery white seed pods. **1 oz., 25c; Pkt., 5c.**

PURPLE SOUDAN

Purple Soudan—(Darkness)—Attractive rose-violet flowers with dark ruby-purple seed pods. **1 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.**

BUSH

Bush—Dwarf White. **Pkt., 10c.**

MIXED, ALL COLORS

Mixed, all colors—2 oz., 35c; 1 oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA

Echinocystis Lobata—See Wild Cucumber.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

Eschscholtzia, or California Poppy—A hardy annual, with fine-cut, feathery foliage and beautiful velvety cup-shaped flowers. Grows from one to one and a half feet high, and blooms profusely. Seed may be sown in the fall, and any time thereafter till April, and blossoms may be had from early in January till late in summer. Of the easiest culture. Any soil will do, but the better the soil the larger the plants and blossoms. It is best to sow the seed in the garden, where the plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily.

GOLDEN WEST

Golden West—Very large, orange-colored blossom, shading to canary yellow at the edges. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

MIXED YELLOW

Mixed Yellow—A mixture of the popular orange and yellow varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Mixtures of all varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; per lb., $2.00.**

FORGET - ME - NOT

Forget-Me-Nots—(Myosotis)—Half-hardy perennial, which flowers the first year from seed if sown early. Will bring forth lovely blossoms throughout the whole summer and fall. Flowers are borne on long stiff stems, and of the most exquisite colors. They succeed best with moisture in a somewhat shaded position. **Blue, pkt., 5c; white, pkt., 5c; mixed, all varieties, pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

FOUR O'CLOCK

Four O'Clock, or Mirabilis—(Marvel of Peru)—A hardy annual, growing luxuriantly in any ordinary soil, and bearing a profusion of bright, handsome flowers of various colors, shades and markings. Flowers open at four o'clock, close in the morning. Choice mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

FOXGLOVE

Foxglove—See Digitalis.

GAILLARDIA

Gaillardia—Annual Varieties. They will produce from early spring until late fall a continuous profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, red and yellow predominating. Of easy culture, sow where they are to remain. **Picta,**

SINGLE MIXED

Single Mixed, Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c. Lorenziana

PICTA, DOUBLE MIXED

Picta, Double Mixed, Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED GAILLARDIA

Grandiflora Mixed Gaillardia —(Perennial)—One of the choicest of hardy perennials; the flowers are large, very numerous, excellent for cutting and of the most brilliant shades of orange, crimson, etc., and very often a combination of many colors in one flower. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.**

GILIA

Gilia—A hardy annual, growing 12 inches high, small delicate flowers valuable for rock work or borders. **Tall sorts, Mixed, Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.**

GODETIA

Godetia—Profuse and constant bloomers, compact and bushy in growth, flowers of exquisite shades and colors.

SEMI-DWARF

Semi-dwarf. Fine Mixed, Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

LORD ROBERTS

Lord Roberts, Dark Red, Pkt., 10c.; ¼ oz., 25c.

GOURDS

Gourds—For covering verandas and trellis work, rapid growth, bearing fruits of curious sizes.

Calabash	**Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c**
Dipper	**Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c**
Bottle and Egg Shaped	**Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c**
Large Varieties Mixed	**Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c**
Small Varieties Mixed	**Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c**
All Varieties Mixed	**Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c**

GYPSOPHILA

Gypsophila, or Angel's Breath—(Elegans)—An annual that should be in every garden, for it thrives everywhere, and furnishes the lovliest material for all kinds of boquets, either roses, carnations, dahlias, or anything else. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.**

PANICULATA

Paniculata—(Baby's Breath)—Flowers white. A hardy perennial. which will stay in the ground all winter. **Pkt. 5c.**

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

HELIANTHUS—SUNFLOWER

Helianthus (Sunflower)—Hardy annuals, of stately growth, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers. Very useful as cut flowers. Effective in forming background of large beds or borders and for distant effect.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED

Chrysanthemum Flowered—Perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very much double Chrysanthemum-Flowered Asters, with long stems; grows seven feet high, and bears profusely all summer long. **Pkt., 5c. Single, all colors, Pkt., 5c.**

GIANT RUSSIAN

Giant Russian—Immense single flowers, yellow, with large, black center, 6 feet. **Pkt., 5c. All sorts Mixed, Pkt., 5c.**

HELICHRYSUM

Helichrysum.—(Everlasting Flower).— A free-flowering, hardy annual, growing four to five feet high and bearing beautiful straw-like flowers in a great variety of shades and colors. The stems are long and the blossoms large. It is the best and most satisfactory of the everlasting flowers, and makes a very handsome dried boquet. **Mixed. Pkt., 5c.**

HELIOTROPE

Flowering Heliotrope Plants—(From seed grown in spring)—It is but little known that seed sown in February and March will produce large flowering plants the first summer. Our mixture contains seeds from many-named sorts, and will produce fine plants with proper treatment. **Pkt. (100 seeds), 5c.**

HOLLYHOCK

Hollyhock—A hardy perennial of upright, stately growth, five to eight feet high. The very double varieties are the most desirable, but the newer, semi-double, fringed types are also very popular. Hollyhocks make a fine row in the garden, or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence. Double varieties, mixed: **Pkt., 5c.** Black, Blood Red, Canary Yellow, Rose Pink, Salmon, Snow White. **Pkt., 10c; 6 pkts., assorted, 40c; oz., $1.50.**

ALLEGHENY

Allegheny—Mixed. The semi-double, fringed variety. An artistic and pretty sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., $1.25.**

ICE PLANT

Ice Plant—6 in. Suitable for rock work, hanging baskets, etc., Foliage thick, frosted and wax-like. **Pkg., 5c.**

INCARVILLEA, GRANDIFLORA

Incarvillea, Grandiflora. 2 ft. Likes a sunny situation, produces spikes of elegant Gloxiniaeflora-like flowers. Finely cut foliage. **Pkt., 20c.**

IPOMOEA

Ipomoea—See Moonflower.

JOB'S TEARS "COIX"

Job's Tears "Coix"—See page 49.

KOCHIA

Kochia (Standing Cypress, or Belvedere).

TRICOPHYLLA

Tricophylla—An easily grown annual, which, sown thinly in spring, soon forms a cypress-like hedge of the most lively green and of perfect symmetry; by mid-summer it attains a height of about three feet, and on the approach of autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red; a splendid plant to divide the vegetable from the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the summer for any purpose. **¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.**

KUDUZU VINE

Kudzu Vine—(Pueraria Thunbergiana)—A new climber of great merit. This vine is one of the most rapid climbers there is, growing to 20 feet quickly. Called also Jack-and-the-Bean Stalk. Hardy perennial. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

LARKSPURS

Larkspurs—This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals. (For Perennial Larkspurs see Delphinium). **Dark Blue, Sky Blue, Shell Pink, Pure White, Pkt., 10c; Finest Mixed, all colors, 5c. Collection. Packet each of the four colors, 30c.**

LOBELIA

Lobelia.— A hardy annual and hardy perennial. The annual grows four to six inches high; is of compact growth, and literally covered with small bright flowers. By cutting back the plants during the summer and giving plenty of water, they may be kept in flower all summer. Used for ribbon work and borders or hanging baskets.

Lobelia—The following dwarf and trailing varieties of this popular and beautiful flowering plant will be found most desirable for pot culture, edgings, hanging-baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November. The hardy perennial varieties are among the most attractive of our garden favorites, producing beautiful spikes of handsome flowers.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA

Crystal Palace Compacta—Rich, deep blue; dark foliage; the finest dark blue for bedding. **50c per ⅛ oz. pkt., 10c.**

SPECIOSA

Speciosa—Ultramarine blue; dark-leaved; trailing. **Pkt., 5c.**

GRACILLIS

Gracilis—Light blue; light green foliage; trailing. **Pkt., 5c.**

LOVE IN THE MIST

Love in the Mist—See Nigella.

LUPINUS

Lupinus—Tall Annual Varieties Mixed. 2 ft. Ornamental, free flowering, easily grown, with long graceful spikes of rich and variously colored pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed flower borders and beds, **oz., 15c. pkt., 5c.; Dwarf Annual Varieties Mixed. 1 ft. 1 oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c. Hybiidus Roseus. 2 ft.** A charming rose pink flower, **½ oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.**

MARIGOLD

Marigold—A hardy annual, shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from six inches to three feet high. Foliage, bright green, deeply cut, and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders.

ELDORADO

Eldorado.—[Called "The African Marigold."]— The best tall variety, with large, very double blossoms. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

DWARF FRENCH, LEGION OF HONOR

Dwarf French, Legion of Honor.— Single brown and yellow. **Pkt., 5c.**

DWARF FRENCH

Dwarf French.— Striped. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf French.— Mixed Small flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

TALL FRENCH MIXTURE

Tall French Mixture.— A mixture of tall double, colors in yellow, brown, and stripes. Small flowered. Mixed. **pkt., 5c.**

MIGNONETTE

SWEET-SCENTED

Sweet-Scented (Reseda Odorata)—The old-fashioned variety with small spikes, but the most sweetly scented of all. **Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.**

GOLDEN MACHET

Golden Machet—Distinct variety of Machet, differing from the type by its massive spikes of golden yellow bolssoms **Pkt., 10c.**

MACHET

Machet—Adapted for pot culture; dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; highly colored and very fragrant. **Oz., 75c; ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.**

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

MOON FLOWER—IPOMOEA

Ipomoea.— An extensive genus, including many well-known garden flowers. Are tender climbing annuals, from five to ten feet long, and all classes are desirable. The seed of several varieties, especially the moon flower, should have the outer shell punctured and then soaked in water for twelve hours or more to germinate it.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA

Grandiflora Alba.—[Moon Flower]—Large white blossoms, five to six inches across, which expand at night. The vine grows very rapidly, as much as fifty feet in a season, and is covered at night and in the early morning with a multitude of fragrant white flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

NEW MOON FLOWER

New Moon Flower.—(Sky Blue.)—Of strong, vigorous growth, the plants quickly attain a height of twelve to fifteen feet. A dense mass of large heart-shaped leaves forms a most appropriate setting for the large sky-blue flowers, which come in September in great profusion. The flowers measure nearly four inches across, and are surpassingly beautiful — of the softest cerulean blue, shading to white at the throat. May be grown as a pot plant. **Pkt., 10c.**

MORNING GLORY

Morning Glory (Convolvulus)—One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing climbers, thriving in almost any situation. The flowers are very delicate, brilliant and beautiful.

TALL MORNING GLORIES MIXED

Tall Morning Glories Mixed—A great variety of colors of the old-fashioned, popular, rapid-growing climber. **Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.**

DWARF MORNING GLORIES MIXED

Dwarf Morning Glories Mixed—Hardy annual, one foot in height. Colors range from pure white to deep purple. **Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.**

JAPANESE IMPROVED, or GIANT MIKADO MORNING GLORY

Japanese Improved, or Giant Mikado Morning Glory—The flowers are of gigantic size, and the colorings and markings beyond description, ranging from snow-white to black purple, with all the possible intermediate shades, such as pink, rose, fiery red, copper-red, carmine, crimson, pale blue, deep blue, royal purple, maroon, indigo, bronze, slate, brown, cherry and ash-gray. Others are edged with white, having throats of one of the above colors; there is also an endless number having flowers spotted, marbled, striped, flaked and splashed. They are beyond question the largest and most beautiful of this handsome family of easy-grown climbers, and are the Orient's best gift of flower-lovers. Wherever climbers can be grown our New Giant Mikado Strain should have a prominent place. The seed we offer is of our own importation direct from Japan, and embraces plain singles (which are really the handsomest), semi-doubles, quilled and frilled, crimped and scalloped, and double. **Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.**

Mourning Bride.—See Scabiosa.

NIGELLA

Nigella.—(Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush)—A compact free-flowering plant, with finely cut foliage, curious-looking flowers and seed pods; of easy culture growing in any garden soil; hardy annuals; blue and mixed; one foot. **Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.**

Be Sure to Order a Sweet
Pea Collection
There is Nothing Better
See Page 64

NICOTIANA

Nicotiana.—[Large-Flowering Hybrids.]—Most showy and profuse-flowering garden annuals, giving a continuous display of brilliant flowers through summer and autumn; easily grown from seed, commencing to flower in a few weeks from sowing, thriving in a sunny position in any good garden soil. The plants, of branching, bushy habit, 2 to 3 feet high, carry the flowers in clusters, the whole being literally ablaze with them, thousands being borne on a single plant during the season; the glorious effect in the garden is unsurpassable. The plant and flowers are similar in habit and form to those of the popular white-flowering fragrant *N. affinis*, but the flowers of these new hybrids are much larger, measuring from 1½ to 2 inches across and very fragrant. Colors: purple, white, dark red, light red, salmon, crimson, violet, rose and pink.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS HYBRIDS

Nicotiana Affinis Hybrids.— Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

AFFINIS

Affinis.— The popular free-flowering variety; fragrant star-shaped white flowers; annual, 3 feet high. **Pkt., 5c.**

NASTURTIUM DWARF

Nasturtium Dwarf—These are of dwarf, compact, rounded growth. As with all Nasturtiums, they succeed best on light, well-drained soils or in slightly raised beds.

A "packet" of Nasturtiums contains from 30 to 45 seeds, an ounce contains from 175 to 225 seeds.

AURORA

Aurora—Bright chrome-yellow, veined with purplish carmine. **Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; Pkt., 5c.**

KING THEODORE

King Theodore—Dark foliage and flowers of a rich velvety crimson. The richest of all dark-colored varieties. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; pkt., 5c.**

OTHELLO

Othello—Flowers are a deep reddish brown, almost black. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.**

PRINCE HENRY

Prince Henry—Straw-yellow, heavily suffused with rose; one of the most distinct and charming. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; pkt., 5c.**

DWARF NASTURTIUMS MIXED

This splendid mixture contains all the named varieties and every color. No finer mixture can be made. They will produce enormous flowers on long stems, in a wonder-variety of colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb. 85c.**

Burpee's Dwarf "Ivy-Leaved"

All Colors in Mixture—This mixture, like the Tall Ivy-Leaved Mixture, contains a most remarkable range of colors. There are colors and color-combinations that are not found in any other strain of Nasturtiums. It is indeed a glorious mixture! Every one who grows Nasturtiums should plant at least a packet of the seed, in order to become acquainted with this grand new type. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.**

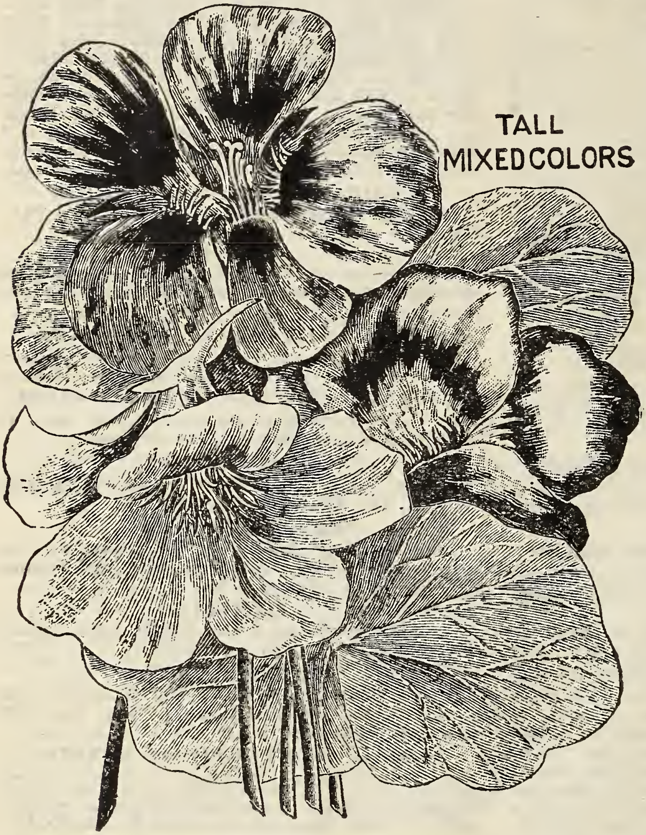
Try a Package of
GROMORE
Fertilizer
Price 50c Postpaid

You will be surprised at the results

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

These are all of strong vigorous growth, throwing out running shoots that can be trained upon strings or wires, or can be readily made to climb ordinary paling fences or wire netting. They are very showy also planted at the top of a steep slope and allowed to run down the bank.

A "packet" contains from 30 to 50 seeds, an ounce from 175 to 225 seeds. Few flowers impart such rich "bits of beauty" to the garden as the different types of Nasturtiums. In addition to their use in the garden and on trellises, we would recommend planting the seed freely along fences, hedges, etc., or wherever it is desired to have bright colors in profusion. You cannot have too many.



Butterfly

Butterfly—(Burpee's) The color is a light lemon-yellow, marked on the three broad lower petals with a blotch of rich terra-cotta red. The two upper petals are marked in shades of bright red. **Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; Pkt., 5c.**

Black Prince

Black Prince—The flowers are of such an intensely dark rich maroon as to appear nearly balck. The foliage also is so intensely dark that it might be called a black-green. **Per oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.**

Cameleon

Cameleon—Not only are the flowers of various colors produced on the same plant, but these flowers are variously splashed and bordered. On the same plant are found self-colored flowers, some curiously stained, while others are banded with light or dark shades. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; per lb., $1.20.**

Midnight

Midnight—Plants of extremely deep dark-green foliage. Flowers are a deep brownish red, the soft velvety texture of the petals being crumpled or partially folded. **Pkt., 5c; per oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Moonlight

Moonlight—(Burpee's)—Exquisite light straw-yellow flowers of unusual size borne in great profusion. **Pkt. 5c; per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25.**

Sunlight

Sunlight—The flowers, of largest size, are most beautifully colored—clear, rich, golden yellow. Individual flowers measure nearly three inches across, and are produced most profusely. **Pkt. 5c; per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., $1.25.**

Twilight

Twilight—(Burpee's)—The flowers are extra large and most pleasing in color, having a faint salmon or buff tint, heavily suffused with rosy salmon. **Pkt., 5c; per oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Tall Ivy-Leaved Nasturtiums

The plants are of running growth, with star-like pointed leaves, of rich green, veined with white, so that the young shoots, where the leaves are set closely together, have a marked resemblance to the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. The flowers are of medium size and of most distinct form. The petals are quite narrow, and standing well apart from each other, present a striking star-like appearance.

Many Colors Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

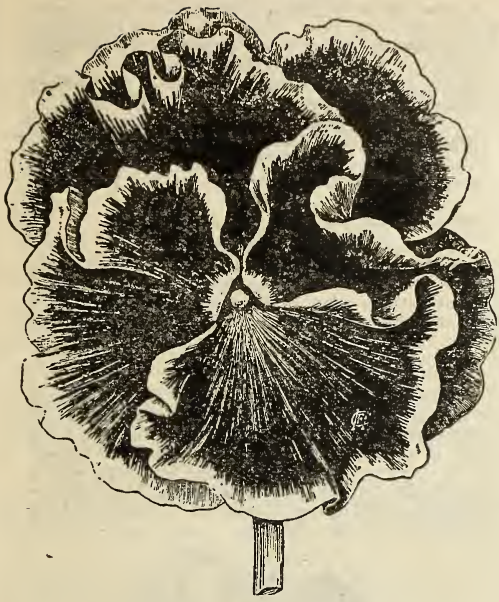
Butzer's Rose City Mixture

Butzer's Rose City Mixture—This mixture is absolutely unequaled; nothing better to be had anywhere. In it will be found all the choicest colors of tall Nasturtiums, of all the new shades, as well as the standard sorts.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00.

ORDER SEEDS EARLY. SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER FOR POSTAL RATES

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued



	Pkt.
Atropurpurea: Dark blue	10c.
Azure Blue	10c.
Fairy Queen: Blue with azure margin	10c.
Fire King: Crimson, yellow edge	10c.
Golden Gem: Pure yellow	10c.
Golden Yellow: Dark Eye	10c.
King of the Blacks or Faust: Velvety black	10c.
Lord Beaconsfield: Lavender, heliotrope and purple	10c.
Peacock: Peacock blue, white edge	10c.
Snow Queen: Pure white	Per pkt. 10c.
Victoria: Nearly scarlet	Per pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA

The Petunia is without a peer among annuals for effective summer bedding or indoor culture. They are of easy culture, early to blossom and continue throughout the summer until the first killing frost. No other flower produces a great diversity of color, retaining their freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated, if desired, by taking cuttings late in the summer, for winter house blooming plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location.

FINE MIXED

Fine Mixed—Excellent for bedding; many colors. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

Giants of California—The "Giants of California" bear gigantic flowers often five or more inches in diameter, of an astonishing variety of colors. They embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, pink, lavender, yellow, black, pure white, etc. One of the chief points of excellence is the deep throat and diversity of veining in the throat. Many of the flowers have a clear yellow throat, while others have a pure velvety black one, so deep that it seems to show no veining; many are deeply lined and netted on a white,pink or lavender ground. Many flowers are beautifully ruffled and frilled. Our strain is unexcelled, being saved especially for our critical trade by a leading Petunia specialist. Pkt., 25c.

PANSY

For spring plants the seed may be sown broadcast from July to September. Cover the seed very lightly with fine soil and press in with a board; then mulch the seed bed with long, loose, strawy manure, to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. The seed will be up in about 10 to 15 days; then remove the straw a little at a time. Transplant the seedlings to beds or frames in September or October and after a sharp frost, late in November or early in December, provide a light or loose mulch of hay, straw or litter. The seed may also be sown indoors in January or February; or in spring in the open ground, in a shady cool spot, where the plant can be protected from the strong mid-day sun. The soil should be very rich and liberal applications of bone meal should be given from time to time.

STEEL'S MASTODON

Steel's Mastodon—A mixture of Pansies, unrivalled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from over 100 of the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists of the Old and New World. In making up this mixture, expense is not regarded. Our aim is to possess the finest mixture of Pansies obtainable. We have never seen its equal. The diversity of coloring and marking is almost beyond belief. We will cheerfully return money paid for this mixture to any one who says it is not the finest they ever saw. **Pkt., containing 100 seeds, 15c; 600 seeds 40c; 1,000 seeds, 60c.**

BUTZER'S GIANT MIXED

Butzer's Giant Mixed—This seed produces the largest. richest and best formed flowers of any we have ever offered, and we believe, from our own trials, there is no better pansy mixture to be had anywhere or at any price. **Pkt. 10c.**

MASTERPIECE

Masterpiece—A remarkable type, the border of each petal being conspicuously curled or waved, giving the flower a doubled or globular appearance. All colors mixed. **Pkt., 15c.**

GOOD MIXED

Good Mixed—All colors. **¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.**

PANSY PLANTS

The plants here offered are grown from our own choicest strains of seed, and for size of bloom, richness of coloring and texture will be found unsurpassed by any other strain. We offer good strong plants, raised from seed sown last August at **75c per doz, postpaid.**

PHLOX

Phlox Drummondii—Of all summer-flowering annuals the varieties of Phlox Drummondii are unquestionably some of the most brilliant and satisfactory. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the beds or borders are aglow with their brilliant coloring and remain so until cut down by frost. For early flowering they should be started indoors or in a hotbed. Mixed colors. **Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.**

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

Grandiflora Varieties—Large Flowering—The following six colors are considered the brightest, best and most distinct for bedding:

Pure White—Per pkt., 10c.
Shell Pink—Per pkt., 10c.
Deep Rose—Per pkt., 10c.
Crimson Beauty—Per pkt., 10c.
Royal Purple—Per pkt., 10c.
Blood Red—Per pkt., 10c.
Grandiflora—Choice Mixed—Oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF VARITIES

Large Flowering Dwarf Varieties—A type combining the size of the individual flower and the head of the finest Grandifloras with the dwarf, compact growth of the dwarf sorts; altogether a perfect combination. Finest mixed colors. **¼ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.**

STAR PHLOX

Star Phlox (Star of Quedlinburg)—Of dwarf habit with very pretty star-shaped flowers. A novel and beautiful variety. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

PINKS

Dianthus, or Pinks—Hardy annuals, about one foot high, and bearing beautifully colored, single and double blossoms in profusion all summer. Sow seed early in boxes and transplant, or sow in rows where the plants are to remain and thin.

DIADEMATIS

Diadematis Fl. Pl. Double Diadem Pink—Large double flowers, in many colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

HEDDEWIGI

Heddewigi (Japanese Pink)—Finest single mixed. **Pkt., 5c**; finest double, mixed, **pkt., 5c.**

LACINIATUS

Laciniatus—Single, fringed varieties. **Pkt., 5c.**

Mixture of all single varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

HARDY PERENNIALS, or CLOVE PINKS

Hardy Perennials, or Clove Pinks—(Plumarius). Scotch or Grass Pink. When treated like an annual, if seed is sown in March, the plants will bloom the first year. The delicately fringed, variously colored flowers are fragrant, attractive and fine for boquets. **Pkt., 5c.**

PLUMARIUS

Plumarius, Fl. Pleno—Double, large-flowering Pheasant's Eye Pink, with fringed edges of various colors, mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

POPPIES

A great advance has been made in recent years in the development of the Poppy which has brought it into deserved popularity, and it may be safely said that no other flower produces a more brilliant display of color during the blooming period. Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. If constant blossom is desired, successive sowings should be made every two weeks.

BUTZER'S SPECIAL MIXTURE OF SINGLE POPPIES

This mixture includes all the choice Poppies. It is really extra choice. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 ozs., 40c; ¼ lb., 70c.**

BUTZER'S SPECIAL POPPY MIXTURE

Double and Single

Comprises not only all the Double and Single Poppies described, but also a number of other sorts specially purchased for this mixture, including some entirely new ones. Will make a grand display. **Pkt. (500 seeds), 10c; 3 for 20c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.**

PORTULACA

Will grow and bloom abundantly all summer in a dry, hot location, where most other plants would soon die. The flowers are of the richest colors and make a beautiful border.

Single—Mixed Colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Double—Mixed Colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Culture for Portulaca—Sow in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size and press the surface firmly with a board. Water with fine spray. Thin out so that the plants will not become crowded. For early flowering sow in hot-bed or shallow boxes in the house in March; transferring to the open ground in May and June.

PYRETHRUM

AUREUM

AUREUM (Golden Feather)—Dwarf plants with bright yellow foliage extensively used for edging; usually grown as an annual. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.**

HYBRIDUM GRANDIFLORUM

Hybridum Grandiflorum—Large, daisy-like flowers ranging in colors from light pink to deep red; bloom in spring and fall; height 2 feet. Hardy perennial. Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

HYBRIDUM

Hybridum Fl. Pl.—Hardy perennial; large double, beautiful flowers, resembling a refined China aster. Height, 1½ feet. **Pkt., 20c.**

RICINUS

(CASTOR OIL BEAN)

(Castor-Oil Bean)—Semi-tropical plants, grown largely for their picturesque foliage. Plants are surmounted by large spikes of flowers and brilliantly colored seed-pods.

CAMBODGENSIS

Cambodgensis—Large palm-like leaves of a brilliant bronzy-red maroon; stalks nearly black. **Pkt., 5c.**

SANGUINEUS

Sanguineus—Red stalks; scarlet fruit. **Pkt., 5c.**

SPECTABILIS

Spectabilis—Immense light-green leaves. **Pkt., 5c.**

MIXED

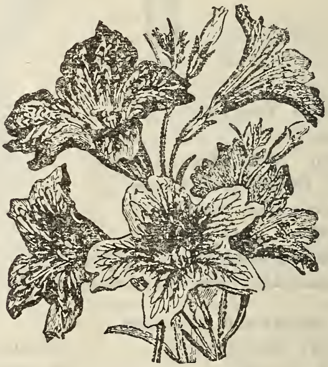
Mixed—Many varieties. **Oz., 15c., Pkt., 5c.**

ZANZIBARENSIS

Zanzibarensis—The plants attain a height of twelve to fourteen feet. The enormous leaves, beautifully lobed, measure two and a half to nearly four feet across. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage, with gigantic leaves. **Oz., 20c., Pkg., 5c.**

RUDBECKIA

Speciosa Bicolor. A most showy annual of the easiest culture. The plants grow eighteen inches in height. The flowers are produced singly on stiff stems about six inches in length above the foliage, and average two to three inches in diameter. The flowers have a large rounded purplish cone in the center. The petals are a deep orange-yellow, heavily marked with brownish red on the inner portion. **Pkt., 5c.**



SALPIGLOSIS

Salpiglosis.— A half-hardy annual, growing about three feet high and bearing trumpet shaped blossoms of rich shades and colors, all beautifully veined. It is valuable for bedding and massing, and its long stems make it excellent also for cut flowers. Sow seed early in the year and transplant, or sow the seed where it is to remain, in April, and thin to six or eight inches, enrich the soil. Mixed, **Pkt., 5c.**

SALVIA

Salvia or Flowering Sage.— A tender perennial blooming the first season from seed and growing two to three feet high. The blossoms are borne on long stems in racemes or spikes, and are fragrant. The plant forms a bunch and blooms profusely during the whole summer and fall.

SALVIA SPLENDENS

Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—One of the handsomest flowering plants we have for garden decoration. Excellent for filling large beds or borders in the garden; continuously in bloom from early August until the first killing frost. Beautiful scarlet; large flowering. **¼ oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.**

CLARA BEDMAN

Clara Bedman (Bonfire)—The plants form handsome, globular bushes about two feet in diameter. The spikes grow upright and stand clear above the foliage, completely enveloping the plant, and are of a most brilliant dazzling scarlet. **Pkt., 10c.**

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

SCABIOSA

Scabiosa or Mourning Bride.—Also called Sweet Scabious, Old Maid's Pincushion, etc. Our mammoth flowered strain of this old-fashioned flower is very beautiful and worthy of a place in every garden; the tall flowers are especially adapted for cutting and massing in the garden. Annual 2½ to 4 feet high. These new flowers are double clear to the center, covering the thimble-shaped cone. **Pkt., 5c.**

SCHIZANTHUS

Butterfly or Fringe Flower

Very popular charming annuals, very decorative for garden beds and indispensable for pot plants for the house, where, by successive sowings, a continuous display may be enjoyed almost all the year around. The plants are compact, 1 to 1½ ft. high and their florescense is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making them veritable pyramids of dainty, airy butterfly-like flowers. The seeds germinate very quickly and the plants come into bloom a few weeks from sowing.

DWARF LARGE FLOWERING

Dwarf Large Flowering—A very fine strain of compact, pyramidal growth, 12 in. high, in a great range of brilliant, showy colors. **Pkt., 10c; ⅛ oz., 25c.**

WISETONENSIS

Wisetonensis—Largely used for pot plants, can be raised at any time of the year; 1½ ft. high; remarkably free flowering, covered with myriads of blooms, the ground color of which is white variously marked with other colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

STOCKS

Stocks (Gilliflower)—The Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Start the seed in February and March, and as soon as the plants have their second pair of leaves, prick out into shallow boxes and in about four weeks the plants will be ready to pot; from which they should be transferred to the open ground in May or June.

Large Flowering Ten-Weeks Stock—This is the leading class for bedding out or summer blooming.

Blood Red—Per pkt., 10c.
Bright Pink—Per pkt., 10c.
Mixed Colors—Per pkt., 5c.
Purple—Per pkt., 10c.
Pure White—Per pkt., 10c.
Light Blue—Per pkt., 10c.
Canary Yellow—Per pkt., 10c.

SUNFLOWER (See Helianthus.)

"WILD" FLOWER GARDEN

To those who cannot bestow the necessary care required in a neatly laid out flower garden the "Wild" Flower Garden presents a substitute which for its usual varied effect, for cheapness and small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival.

"WILD GARDEN SEEDS"

"Wild Garden Seeds" are a mixture of over 100 varieties of hardy flower seeds. **Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.**

SWEET WILLIAMS

Sweet Williams (Dianthus Barbatus)—A well-known attractive, free-flowering, hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders, with rich and varied flowers. The demand for separate colors has induced us to offer this season several of the best and most distinct flowering sorts.

Single White—Per pkt., 5c.
Single Crimson—Per pkt., 5c.
Single Scarlet—Per pkt., 5c.
Single Velvety Black Maroon—Per pkt., 5c.
Red—With white eye. Per pkt., 5c.
Single Violet—With white eye. Per pkt., 5c.
Single Mixed—All colors. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.
Double Mixed—¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

THUNBERGIA

Beautiful rapid-growing climbers, fine for vases, rustic work or greenhouse culture. Half-hardy annuals; five feet. Fine mixed. Per pkt. 5c.

VERBENAS

Verbenas—Are free-flowering hardy annuals of low spreading growth. Single plants in rich soil will cover a space three to four feet in diameter and furnish a profusion of flowers. If the flowers are kept cut, the plants will bloom much more freely. Plants grown from seed are not only cheaper than those grown from cuttings, but are more vigorous.

MAMMOTH STRAIN

Mammoth Strain—This is without doubt the finest strain in existence. White, Scarlet, Rose, Purple, Striped or Finest Mixed. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., $1.00.**

FINE MIXED

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.

WALL FLOWER

Wallflower—Very highly prized, old-fashioned plants grown largely for their fragrance; half-hardy perennia varieties; 1½ feet.

SINGLE FINEST MIXED

Single Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

DOUBLE TALL BRANCHING

Double Tall Branching, Finest Mixed—Fragrant 3 feet. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

WILD CUCUMBER

Wild Cucumber—The quickest growing climber on our list, attaining a length of 30 feet in one season. It is thickly dotted with pretty, white, flagrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. It will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. **Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., $1.25.**

ZINNIA

Zinnia—Sometimes called Youth and Old Age. The well known bush-like plants of Zinnias produce a profusion of large double imbricated flowers, borne on stiff stems. They are much used for bedding and are suitable for borders and for cutting.

There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias with their twisted and recurved petalled flowers in many bright colors, and when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season, and the wide range of color is not less remarkable than their unusual depth and richness.

Sow the seed early in spring, in open ground in good rich soil, preferably in rows one and one-half feet apart and covering about one-fourth inch deep. When the young plants are one to two inches high thin to six inches apart. Start under glass for earlier blooming. Half hardy annual; tall growing, usually about one and one-half to two feet high.

NEW GIANT FLOWERED

New Giant Flowered—An improved strain which produces immense double flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter in an extremely wide range of colors. The plants are hardy, of very vigorous growth, often 3 feet high, and remain in bloom from early Summer until killed by severe frost.

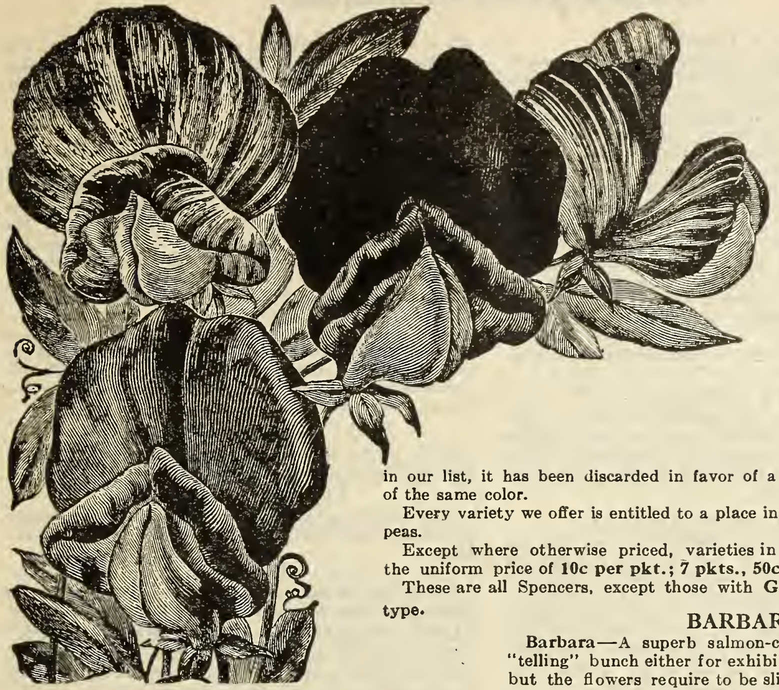
Giant Flowered	
Crimson	Pkt. 10c
Golden Yellow	" 10c
Orange	" 10c
Pink (Several Shades)	" 10c
Purple (Several Shades)	" 10c
Scarlet	" 10c
White	" 10c
Mixed—A choice mixture of the above shades and colors. Oz. $1.00	" 10c

Elegans Double	**Yellow.** Oz. 40c	**Pkt.**	**10c**
" "	**Scarlet.** Oz. 40c	"	**10c**
" "	**Deep Red.** Oz. 40c	"	**10c**
" "	**Magenta.** Oz. 40c	"	**10c**
" "	**Orange.** Oz. 40c	"	**10c**
" "	**White**	"	**10c**
" "	**Black Purple.** Oz. 40c	"	**10c**
" "	**Dark Crimson.** Oz. 40c	"	**10c**
" "	**Striped or Zebra Mixed.** Oz. 60c	"	**10c**

Mr. Gardener:

Our interests are MUTUAL. We supply you with seeds—you plant them. If they fail to grow we both lose. We lose your patronage—you lose your time and investment. Our continued success assures you that we are not losing any customers. On the contrary, we are gaining new ones daily. A proof that our seeds are the kind that you can't keep in the ground, they grow.

SWEET PEAS



There are now in commerce, including the New Orchid-flowered type, about 500 varieties of sweet peas, with new sorts being added every year Many of this vast number are either small-flowering, of weakly growth or lacking in some characteristic which a first-class variety should have. Every year our list is carefully revised, with a view to keeping it strictly up-to-date; and while it seems hard to dispense with some of the once popular kinds, yet it must be done to keep up with the march of progress, and if you miss some old favorite in our list, it has been discarded in favor of a new and improved sort of the same color.

Every variety we offer is entitled to a place in the front rank of sweet peas.

Except where otherwise priced, varieties in following list are all at the uniform price of **10c per pkt.; 7 pkts., 50c; 20c per ounce.**

These are all Spencers, except those with **G**, which are Grandiflora type.

AFTERGLOW

Afterglow—The color effect might be described as electric shades of blue and rosy mauve, the standard being reddish mauve, becoming deeper in tone toward the base, while the wings are of a rich electric blue color. **Pkt., 10c., oz., 20c.**

AMERICA

America—In brilliancy of color this is almost an exact duplicate of the popular Grandiflora Sweet Pea, America—but "ennobled" to the true giant waved Spencer type. The ground color is ivory-white, distinctly striped with brilliant crimson-red. The flowers are borne three and four on long stiff stems, and hold their color well till near the end of the season. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

APPLE BLOSSOM

Apple Blossom—This is a reproduction of the long-time popular Apple Blossom Sweet Pea, but of enlarged size and true Spencer type. The form is most beautiful; the petals are waved and crinkled to a remarkable degree with distinct serrations on edges of standard. The flowers are most attractive and bunch well. Like the original Apple Blossom, some flowers are deeper in color than others on the same vine. The vine is thrifty and the large handsome flowers are borne upon long, strong stems. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

ASTA OHN

Asta Ohn—The flowers are of large size, pronouncedly fluted in the standard, with unusually large, thoroughly waved wings. The stems are particularly long and sturdy and each stem uniformly bears four flowers. The color is a charming soft lavender, suffused with mauve. It comes remarkably true from seed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

AURORA

Aurora (Burpee's)—The large beautiful flowers are produced profusely in threes and fours. The ground color is a cream-white, and this is exquisitely flaked and mottled with rich orange-salmon. It bunches beautifully. **Per pkt. (40 to 50 seeds) 10c; per oz., 20c.**

BEATRICE

Beatrice—Fully as large as Countess Spencer, of a deeper tone of pink, with grand wavy standard and large wings. **Per pkt., 10c; oz. 20c.**

BARBARA

Barbara—A superb salmon-colored self that makes a "telling" bunch either for exhibition or table decoration, but the flowers require to be slightly shaded. **Pkt. (20 to 30 seeds), 10c; per oz., 30c.**

BURPEE'S EARLIEST OF ALL

Burpee's Earliest of All—(G)—Flowers fully ten days in advance of Extra Early Blanche Ferry, bearing a profusion of the beautifully tinted flowers. Standard bright rosy pink; wings creamy white, suffused light rose. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES

Captain of the Blues—Clear purple-blue; a bright, striking color. **Pkt.. 10c; oz., 20c.**

COUNTESS SPENCER

Countess Spencer—The coloring is a soft rose pink, which deepens at the outer edges and becomes still richer or more heavily suffused in cool weather. The large flowers are borne three and four upon long stiff stems. Our true "Re-selected" strain has no superior. **Pkt. (50 to 60 seeds), 10c; oz., 25c.**

DAINTY

Dainty (Burpee's). This is a most beautiful pink-edged variety; the ground color is pure white with a very distinct margin of rose-pink. The general effect is light and dainty. The English Elsie Herbert is the same as Dainty. **Pkt. (40 to 50 seeds), 10c.; oz. 20c.**

DOROTHY ECKFORD

Dorothy Eckford—(G)—The grand pure white flowers are beautifully shell-shaped, of extra large size, and borne three on a stem. It is very robust in growth, and the vines produce an enormous mass of bloom. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

ELFRIDA PEARSON

Elfrida Pearson—The flowers are of extra large size, great substance and lasting quality when cut. They are nicely disposed on extremely long stiff stems, invariably borne in fours. The vines bloom in wonderful profusion, and are of such vigorous growth that the flowers frequently come with double standards. The color is a lovely pink throughout, the buds and flowers being tinted with salmon pink. It is easily one of the best half-dozen in cultivation today. Received a Certificate of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society. Crop quite short. **Per pkt. 10c; oz.. 20c.**

SWEET PEAS—Continued

FIERY CROSS

Fiery Cross—(Burpee's.) Fiery Cross is an appropriate name for this most unique novelty. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when Scotland was almost continually at war, the method employed by the chiefs to gather their clans together was by means of a fiery cross rushed from hamlet to hamlet by the speediest man obtainable. This fiery cross was simply a blazing pine branch. Fiery Cross has all the appearance of live fire and is an entirely new shade in Sweet Peas. The standard is a scorching fire-red or rich orange-scarlet, which scintillates and glitters in the bright sunlight with a glowing fire-like sheen that radiates over the entire flower, including the rich cherry-orange wings. Fiery Cross can be grown anywhere without danger of burning. The stronger the rays of the sun the more intense the brillancy of the color, which defies description. The beautifully waved and fluted flowers are borne freely in threes and fours on long, stout stems. **Pkt., 25c.**

FLORA NORTON

Flora Norton—While the flowers are smaller than other "Spencers," the beautiful tone of color entitles it to a place. They are precisely the same shade of rich lavender as is seen in the grandiflora variety of the same name. **Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c.**

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Florence Nightingale—As claimed last year this has proved to be the largest and best Lavender Spencer yet introduced! The standard is usually large and bold, pronouncedly waved, yet standing erect and broad—frequently measuring two inches across. The color is of a most charmingly soft clear rich lavender, which is enlivened by a very faint sheen of rose-pink. The large well-spread wings are of the same coloring, frilled and well waved. It is practically a self-color and bunches beautifully—attracting universal admiration. The vines are extremely robust in growth, flowering most profusely. The stout stems measure twelve to sixteen inches in length and a large proportion bear four well placed flowers. Florence Nightingale comes entirely true from seed—both as to color and the highest ideal Spencer type. **Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c.**

FRANK DOLBY

Frank Dolby—A lovely light lavender of the Unwin type, with bold wavy standard. **Pkt., 10 c; oz., 20c.**

HELEN LEWIS

Helen Lewis—Very popular with florists and large growers. A profuse bloomer. Flowers large, nicely waved and of an intense rich crimson-orange or salmon pink. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

HELEN PIERCE

Helen Pierce—The color is very bright blue, mottled on pure white. It does not show any suggestion of stripe, but is uniformly marbled or mottled. Of good size and perfect shell shape. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

HON. MRS. E. KENYON

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon—Rich, primrose. Bold, giant flower. The best in this shade. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

ILLUMINATOR

Illuminator—(Burpee's). In color this is perfectly distinct from all other varieties, and might be described as a rich glowing cerise-salmon, with an indication of bright orange suffusion which marvelously scintillates and glistens under bright sunlight; under artificial light the flowers appear to be a glowing orange-scarlet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

JANET SCOTT

Janet Scott (G) —This might almost be called a new shade of rich pink. The unusual size of the wings, with the large substantial hooded standard, give the flowers an appearance of enormous size; they are generally borne three on a stem. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

KING EDWARD

King Edward—The standard measures from one and three-quarters to two inches across by one and one-quarter inches deep. The unusually large wings make the flowers appear truly gigantic in size. The standard is a deep rich carmine-scarlet of glossy effect. The wings are also carmine-scarlet and on the reverse side are of a deep rosy carmine. The long stiff stems frequently carry four fine blooms. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

KING WHITE

King White—(Burpee's) This famous novelty is in a class by itself—as much superior to all other existing whites today as was Burpee's White Spencer when first offered in 1908. Too much cannot be said in praise of this unique new white Spencer. It is remarkable for the "glistening immaculate purity of the whiteness" and the perfect finish of the flower. Of truly gigantic size, the flowers are most exquisitely finished in every detail. The grand flowers are borne almost invariably in "fours" upon stout stems of great length. The bold, widely expanded standard is thoroughly waved, while the wings, also well waved, are beautifully placed. The plants are exceptionally vigorous in growth, with distinctive rich green foliage, and wonderfully profuse in bloom for a long season. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON

Lady Grisel Hamilton (G)—Standard light lavender with azure-blue wings. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

LOTTIE ECKFORD

Lottie Eckford(G)—Large silvery-white flowers, beautifully shaded and edged with soft lavender. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

LOVELY

Lovely—Beautiful shades of soft shell-pink, changing to very light rose at the outer edges. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

LORD NELSON or "BRILLIANT BLUE"

Lord Nelson or "Brilliant Blue"(G)—A brilliant dark navy blue with tips of wings a lighter blue. Giant flowers, slightly hooded. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

MAID OF HONOR

Maid of Honor (G)—(Burpee's.) Beautifully shaded with light blue on a white ground and edged with a narrow border of deep violet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

MAUD HOLMES

Maud Holmes—A brilliant sunproof crimson of the largest size. Of true Spencer form, wavy and fluted. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

MARGARET ALTEE

Margaret Atlee—This charming novelty is the best cream-pink yet obtained. It is practically a new shade of pink. The lovely flowers, uniformly of most advanced Spencer type, are a rich glowing pink on cream ground, softly suffused with salmon in the standard, while the wings are a pleasing shade of pinkish rose and salmon. There is a distinct blotch of buff-primrose at base of both standard and wings, which is particularly effective, giving a light, bright appearance to the entire flower. The flowers are of extraordinary size, exquisitely waved, and freely produced in "fours" on long stout stems. So vigorous is the growth that the vines give many duplex or double blooms. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

MISS WILMOTT

Miss Wilmott (G)—Described as an "orange pink" delicately shaded rose. Enormous flowers, borne erect on long, stiff stems. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

MRS. ROUTZAHN

Mrs. Routzahn—Buff or apricot ground, flushed and suffused with delicate pink, deepening toward the edges. The flowers are of the largest size—thoroughly crimped and waved. The standard is broad and deep; the wavy wings are so large that they usually hide the keel. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz., 20c.**

OTHELLO

Othello—This beautiful new Sweet Pea is decidedly the best of all dark Spencers—far superior to the English Black Knight Spencer. The flowers are beautifully waved or crinkled both in standard and wings. The long stems are thick and carry well either three or four fine blooms of a rich deep maroon. It is a strong grower and flowers most profusely. **Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c.**

SWEET PEAS—Continued

Prima Donna

Prima Donna (G)—A most beautiful bright shade of pure pink. Flowers of large size and finest form. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Primrose Spencer

Primrose Spencer—The waved standard measures nearly two inches across; the crinkled wings are an inch across by one and one-eighth inches deep. The color is a pronounced primrose throughout both standard and wings. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Queen Alexandra

Queen Alexandra—We will all welcome Queen Alexandra in Spencer form. An extra fine intense scarlet, sunproof Sweet Pea. Of large, full, waved form. Free-flowering and vigorous. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Ramona

Ramona—Very attractive, clear white, with soft, delicate lines and flakes of blush pink. **Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c.**

Robert Sydenham

Robert Sydenham—This new Sweet Pea is a magnificent glowing orange self, quite as brilliant in color as Stirling Stent, but without cerise or pink. It is considered the nearest approach to yellow yet seen. The large flowers are usually produced four on a stem, well placed and beautifully waved. The vines are of vigorous growth, blooming profusely, while the flowers require only slight shading to preserve their wonderfully deep orange color. **Pkt., 10c; 20c.**

Royal Purple

Royal Purple—This was undoubtedly the outstanding novelty of 1915 and should be included in all first-class collections. It is distinct in every way and has created a sensation wherever exhibited. The color is a rich warm rosy purple, the younger flowers having a slightly softer color tone. It is beautiful in all stages. The flowers are of immense size and usually produced in fours, while the stems are of great length. The plant is extremely vigorous, and most profuse in bloom. It is invaluable as an exhibition variety as it is easily among the best twelve varieties in cultivation, while for ordinary decorative work it will be much sought after. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Senator

Senator—(Burpee's). The color is a varying combination of deep claret and chocolate, striped and flaked on a ground of light heliotrope. **Pkt., 10c. oz., 20c.**

Sterling Stent

Stirling Stent—Excepting only the new President and Robert Sydenham this is the brightest colored of all Sweet Peas. Of the most advanced Spencer type, the color is a rich, glowing, deep salmon self, suffused with orange and practically sunproof. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Tennant

Tennant—(Synonyms, Mrs. J. C. House and Queen of Norway) The best of the heliotrope shades. It is self-colored in most attractive rosy purple. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Thomas Stevenson

Thomas Stevenson—The flowers, of largest size and finest Spencer type, are of an intense flaming orange throughout the wide wavy standard, while the wings are rosy carmine, shaded orange. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Vermilion Brilliant

Vermilion Brilliant—(Burpee's) This is **"the most brilliant, iridescent scarlet Spencer yet produced."** The vines are strong, short jointed and very floriferous, bearing on stout stems, twelve to fifteen inches in length, three and four artistically placed flowers. The flowers are of perfect form. The bold, erect standard is well waved and fluted, of large size, beautifully rounded and finishing well below the keel. The wings are of the same intense pure scarlet, making a uniform self-color throughout and entirely sunproof. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Wedgwood

Wedgwood—(Burpee's) This is a unique shade of lovely light blue and completely eclipses such varieties as Flora Norton Spencer, Princess Mary, Southcote Blue and Zephyr. The flowers are well waved in both standard and wings and are borne almost uniformly in sprays of four upon long, stout stems. Wedgwood is a color long sought for in Sweet Peas and has been eagerly welcomed by lovers of this beautiful annual. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

White Spencer

White Spencer—(Burpee's) (Synonym, Etta Dyke.) Produces in the greatest profusion pure white waved flowers of large size. The standard measures from one and three-quarters to two inches across. The flowers are borne three and four to the stem. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

W. T. Hutchins

W. T. Hutchins—(Burpee's) A fine, bold, true Spencer of most lovely coloring. The buds show a decided buff color. The fully expanded flower has the appearance of light apricot (distinctly lemon at the throat), overlaid with blush-pink. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Yarrawa

Yarrawa—(Burpee's) This magnificent Novelty was first exhibited at the great International Flower Show in New York, March, 1914, where they were awarded a Certificate of Merit by The American Sweet Pea Society. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society also awarded a Certificate in Philadelphia, March, 1915. It is a direct mutation from a summer-flowering Spencer, retaining the heavy foliage and strong growth. When grown under glass it attains a height of ten to twelve feet, flowering uninterruptedly for several months. From seed sown in early October at Fordhook Farms the plants came into bloom December 20th and bloomed profusely until May. The flowers are exquisitely waved and when well grown average two and one-half inches in diameter, many of them being duplex or double. They are produced usually in fours on extra long, strong stems. The color is a bright rose-pink with a clear creamy base, the wings being slightly lighter in tone. Yarrawa, grown outdoors, begins to flower fully two weeks earlier than the summer Spencers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Butzer's Superb Spencer Mixture

ALL WAVED OR SPENCER VARIETIES.

This mixture is made up from our carefully prepared formula and it contains practically all of the true Spencer varieties introduced to date, and it contains only the large Spencer types and all in well balanced, finely proportioned colors

We do not think it possible for any one in the world to make up a better mixture of Sweet Peas than Butzer's Superb Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Burpee's New Early or Winter-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

The Twenty-Two Best Winter-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas For Florists

The first Spencer Sweet Pea in existence was brought to America by W. Atlee Burpee. Since then the House of Burpee has introduced over two hundred distinct new varieties, each an improvement on the past. And by constant hybridizing for the last ten years we have developed the new Fordhook Early Flowering Strain of Spencer Sweet Peas. We can now offer you all the finest colors in the Early or Winter-Flowering type of Spencers—everything offered is grown on thei own Floradale Farm in California. The House of Burpee is recognized as the American Headquarters for Sweet Peas.

WHITE

Early Sankey—(Burpee's)—This truly magnificent white was awarded a special Silver Medal when exhibited at he great International Show in New York March 20, 1915, also Certificate of Merit at the Spring Show of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia, March 23, 1915. Black seeded. **Pkt. 10c.**

Improved Early Snowstorm—(Burpee's)—The result of a cross between King White and Yarrawa, it embodies the best qualities of those two varieties and easily eclipses all early-flowering white Sweet Peas to date. The flowers are of Yarrawa size, but finer form, as the standard does not reflex but is magnificently bold, though charmingly waved. A vigorous grower, the immense flowers are invariably borne in fours on very long stems. Awarded Certificate of Merit at the International Show, New York, March 20, 1918. Our Improved Snowstorm is so immeasurably superior to our original Snowstorm that we have now discarded the latter. Improved Snowstorm is the last word in early-flowering White Sweet Peas. **Pkt. 15c.**

CREAM

Early Canary Bird—(Burpee's)—This is a splendid, rich, deep cream or primrose colored self. The flowers are of great size, beautifully waved, and usually borne three or four on a stem. **Pkt. 10c.**

CREAM PINK

Early Daybreak—(Burpee's)—The flowers are much frilled or waved, of largest size. The color is a pleasing shade of rich rose-pink on cream ground, becoming deeper toward the edge of standard and wings. The entire flower is lightly suffused with salmon. **Pkt. 10c.**

LIGHT PINK

Early Loveliness—(Burpee's)—The color is white, the entire flower being suffused soft pink and the edges distinctly picoteed with rose-pink. **Pkt. 10c.**

DEEP PINK

Early Enchantress—(Burpee's)—It is a bright rose-pink, becoming deeper toward the edges of standard and wings, gradually softening in tone toward the center of the flower. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Pink Beauty—(Burpee's)—The color is soft rose-pink on white ground, richer toward the edges, gradually softening in color as it reaches the center of standard and wings. **Pkt. 10c.**

CERISE

Early Cherry Ripe—(Burpee's)—A particularly bright and taking color and quite new in this section. It might be described as a glowing cherry or salmon-cerise self. Awarded Certificate of Merit at the International Spring Show, New York, March 20, 1918. **Pkt. 15c.**

ORANGE

Early Orange Beauty—(Burpee's)—Similar in color to Helen Lewis, therefore a glowing orange-scarlet with softer colored wings. Extremely free and early blooming, valuable alike for culture under glass or in the open, as it withstands the sun and weather well. **Pkt. 25c.**

CRIMSON AND SCARLET

Early King—(Burpee's)—The finest early-flowering crimson. The flowers are of great size, perfect form, averaging fully two inches in diameter. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Rosy Morn—(Burpee's)—Flowers grown under ordinary field culture have measured fully two inches in diameter. The flowers are usually borne in threes or fours on stiff, long stems. Color, a pleasing shade of rose with crimson-scarlet standard. **Pkt 10c.**

Burpee's New Early or Winter-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

ROSE AND CARMINE

Fordhook Rose Improved—(Burpee's)—Quite distinct from our original Fordhook Rose. The flowers are of immense size, usually borne in threes and fours on very long, stiff stems. In color similar to the well-known George Herbert. A pleasing shade of rosy carmine. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Splendor—(Burpee's)—A magnificent new deep rose self. The rich, rose-crimson color is accentuated by the distinct white blotch at the base of standard and wings. The flowers are of great size, usually borne in fours on very long stems. Similar in color to the Summer-flowering Rosabelle. **Pkt. 10c.**

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE

Early Lavender King—(Burpee's)—A first-class lavender has been much wanted in this type, therefore, we have great pleasure in offering the new Lavender King. This glorious new variety is a rich, true, deep lavender throughout. Similar in color to the Summer-flowering varieties, Burpee's Orchid and R. F. Felton. The flowers are of large size, beautifully true waved form, and borne in threes and fours on stems of great length. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Zephyr—(Burpee's)—This is a delightful shade of pale blue or lavender. It might be briefly described as a silvery blue self. An extremely dainty and charming variety. **Pkt. 10c.**

BLUE

Early Blue-Bird—(Burpee's)—This is a charming shade of blue. Somewhat deeper than Wedgewood, but more of a true self, especially as the flower ages. In our opinion, the best blue for indoor culture. **Pkt. 10c.**

MAUVE

Early Mauve Beauty—(Burpee's)—Color a pleasing shade of rosy mauve. The flowers are of immense size, often measuring two and one-half inches in diameter, yet exquisitely waved and of best Spencer form. A strong, vigorous grower and very free flowering. Charming under artificial light. **Pkt. 10c.**

PICOTEE EDGED

Early Daintiness—(Burpee's)—This has always been a favorite since it was first exhibited in 1915, when it was certificated. We have only now been able to work up a sufficient stock to offer to our friends. A strong grower, with flowers of largest size and usually produced in fours. Color pure white, edged rose. Similar to Summer-flowering Dainty. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Exquisite—(Burpee's)—The ground color is a soft shade of primrose, the edge of the standard and wings being beautifully "picoteed" with deep rose-pink. **Pkt. 10c.**

BICOLOR

Fordhook Pink and White—(Burpee's)—This is similar to the old Blanche Ferry, having a bright, rosy-pink standard with white wings, lightly suffused rose. **Pkt. 10c.**

Yarrawa—The flowers average two and one-half inches in diameter, many are duplex or double. The color is a bright rose-pink with a clear, creamy base. Our stock of this popular Australian variety is absolutely true. Grown by us from seed procured direct from the introducer. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $2.25; 1 lb. $7.50.**

STRIPED AND FLAKED

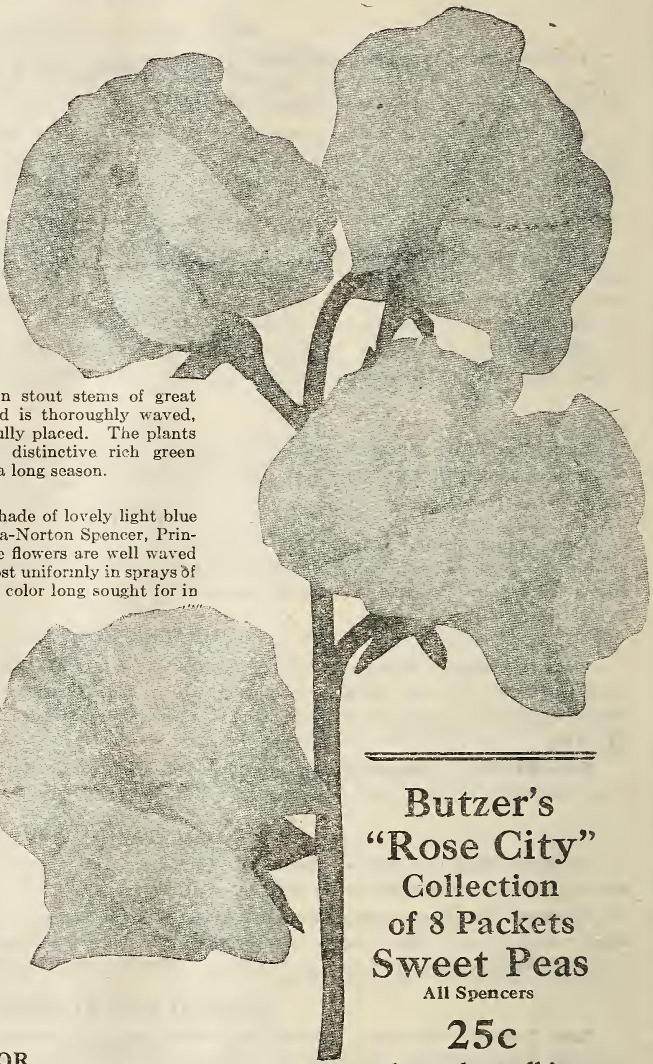
Early Fantasy—(Burpee's)—Striped and marbled with rich, rose-pink on a creamy white ground. Exceedingly bright and makes a telling bunch when cut. Extremely free and a continuous bloomer, the flowers usually borne in threes and fours on long stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

Butzer's "Rose City" Collection
SWEET PEAS

25 cents brings the following eight packages of the very best Sweet Peas:

Illuminator—Rich salmon pink.
King White—Gigantic flowers of pure white.
Mrs. Townsend—White edged with blue.
Wedgewood—A lovely self blue.
Yarrawa—Bright rose pink.
Florence Nightingale—A bluish lavender.
King Edward—The best pure red.
Butzer's Superb Spencer Mixture—A grand variety of colors.

Butzer's "Rose City" Collection Sweet Peas 25 Cents



KING EDWARD SPENCER

King Edward Spencer—The standard measures from one and three-quarters to two inches across by one and one-quarter inches deep. The unusually large wings make the flowers appear truly gigantic in size. The standard is a deep rich carmine-scarlet of glossy effect. The wings are also carmine-scarlet and on the reverse side are of a deep rosy carmine. The long stiff stems frequently carry four fine blooms.

KING WHITE

King White—(Burpee's) This famous novelty is in a class by itself—as much superior to all other existing whites today as was Burpee's White Spencer when first offered in 1908. Too much cannot be said in praise of this unique new white Spencer. It is remarkable for the "glistening immaculate purity of the whiteness" and the perfect finish of the flower. Of truly gigantic size, the flowers are most exquisitely finished in every detail. The grand flowers are borne almost invariably in "fours" upon stout stems of great length. The bold, widely expanded standard is thoroughly waved, while the wings, also well waved, are beautifully placed. The plants are exceptionally vigorous in growth, with distinctive rich green foliage, and wonderfully profuse in bloom for a long season.

WEDGWOOD

Wedgwood—(Burpee's) This is a unique shade of lovely light blue and completely eclipses such varieties as Flora-Norton Spencer, Princess Mary, Southcote Blue and Zephyr. The flowers are well waved in both standard and wings and are borne almost uniformly in sprays of four upon long, stout stems. Wedgwood is a color long sought for in Sweet Peas and has been eagerly welcomed by lovers of this beautiful annual.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Florence Nightingale—As claimed last year this has proved to be the largest and best Lavender Spencer yet introduced. The standard is usually large and bold, pronouncedly waved, yet standing erect and broad—frequently measuring two inches across. The color is of a most charmingly soft clear rich lavender, which is enlivened by a very faint sheen of rose-pink. The large well-spread wings are of the same coloring, frilled and well waved. It is practically a self-color and bunches beautifully, attracting universal admiration. The vines are extremely robust in growth, flowering most profusely. The stout stems measure twelve to sixteen inches in length and a large proportion bear four well placed flowers. Florence Nightingale comes entirely true from seed—both as to color and the highest ideal Spencer type.

ILLUMINATOR

Illuminator—(Burpee's). In color this is perfectly distinct from all other varieties, and might be described as a rich glowing cerise-salmon, with an indication of bright orange suffusion which marvelously scintillates and glistens under bright sunlight; under artificial light the flowers appear to be a glowing orange-scarlet.

YARRAWA

Yarrawa—The flowers are exquisitely waved and when well grown average two and one-half inches in diameter, many of them being duplex or double. They are produced usually in fours on extra long stems. The color is a bright rose-pink with a clear creamy base, the wings being slightly lighter in tone. Yarrawa, grown outdoors, begins to flower fully two weeks earlier than the summer Spencers.

MRS. TOWNSEND

Mrs. Townsend—White, with a clear, picotee edge of blue around both standard and wings.

Butzer's
"Rose City"
Collection
of 8 Packets
Sweet Peas
All Spencers

25c

buys these all in regular 10c packages.

Butzer's Superb Spencer Mixture

ALL WAVED OR SPENCER VARIETIES.

Butzer's Superb Spencer Mixture—This mixture is made up from our carefully prepared formula and it contains practically all of the true Spencer varieties introduced to date, and it contains only the large Spencer types and all in well balanced, finely proportioned colors.

We do not think it possible for any one in the world to make up a better mixture of Sweet Peas than Butzer's Superb Mixed.

25 cents **buys the above eight packets of the very best SWEET PEAS "all Spencers"**

LAWN GRASS

BUTZER'S FANCY LAWN GRASS SEED

Butzer's Fancy Lawn Grass Seed—It is the easiest thing in the world to grow a beautiful lawn. How often in our own city, as well as in other towns, do we find people spending from $10.00 to $25.00 sodding a lot, when 50c to $1.00 worth of Lawn Grass Seed would do the work, would do it better and give a thicker swath and a greater growth than any sod you can find and put on anywhere. There is nothing that gives quicker growth and a thicker sod than Butzer's Fancy Lawn Grass Mixture. It produces a perfect and enduring lawn of luxuriant richness, with closely interwoven, firm, elastic turf, and is often ready for mowing four weeks from sowing. This Lawn Grass is composed of a combination of various native and foreign, fine-leaved, deep-rooting grasses of interweaving habit, that flourish under our varied conditions, soils and climates, growing during different seasons of the year, so that a deep green, smooth and velvety sward, free from clumps, is maintained from spring to winter, year after year, and without burning brown in summer.

Whether you want to seed a small grass plot in your yard or a lawn of more pretentious size, you should use **Butzer's Fancy Lawn Grass Seed.** Sow 1 lb. to 400 square feet. **Price per lb., postpaid, 40c.**

Butzer's Hay and Pasture Special Grass Mixtures

Our customers have been quick to appreciate the value of these special mixtures in producing a heavier, thicker and longer continued growth than when one or two grasses only are used. The use of such mixtures is sure to become universal.

Every sample of grass in each mixture is of the choicest recleaned quality.

MEADOW MIXTURES

NO. 1. ON GOOD LAND, NEITHER TOO DRY NOR TOO WET

This mixture is composed of the following grasses and clovers, blended in the proper proportions:

Fancy Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Red Clover, Meadow Foxtail, Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Alsike Clover, Hard Fescue, Timothy. **Write for Price.**

NO. 2. FOR HIGH AND DRY LAND

This mixture is composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Fancy Red Top, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Hard Fescue, Red Clover, Crested Dog's Tail, Sheep's Fescue, White Clover. **Write for Price.**

PASTURE MIXTURES

NO. 3. ON GOOD LAND, NEITHER TOO DRY NOR TOO WET

This mixture contains some of each of the following, properly proportioned:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, White Clover, Red Top, Hard Fescue, Kentucky Bluegrass, Red Clover, Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Timothy. **Write for Price.**

NO. 4. ON DRY LAND

This mixture is composed of the following:

Creeping Bent Grass, Orchard Grass, Sheep's Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Bluegrass, White Clover, Perennial Rye Grass, Hard Fescue. **Write for Price.**

No. 5. ON WET LAND

This mixture contains:

Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, White Clover, Fancy Red Top, Kentucky Bluegrass, Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Fescue, Alsike Clover, Timothy. **Write for Prices.**

BRUSH PASTURE MIXTURE

The modern farmer and stockman does not dig grubs and stumps from brush lands, the expense of muscle and money is too great to warrant the cost. After the wood from such lands has been cut and sold, he seeds the field to tame grasses and Clovers which soon take possession of the soil, when it is pastured with sheep, horses and other stock. During the time of pasturing the roots and stumps will decay and thus the brush lands are made profitable from the beginning at very low cost.

Brush Pasture Mixture contains a variety of seeds such as Blue Grass Red Top, Alsike, Red and Alfalfa Clover, etc., which will thrive on cut-over lands. The introduction of a small quantity of Alfalfa Clover in this mixture is a particularly good feature as it establishes the Alfalfa bacillus in the soil, preparing it as alfalfa land when it is ready for cropping. Indeed, we are now putting small quantities of Alfalfa in all our Farm Grass Mixtures, with this purpose in view. It is the approved way of establishing the Alfalfa bacillus. This is a valuable and practical addition to our list of mixed grasses. If there is considerable brush on the land cut in July or August. Then sow the seed as freely as seems desirable. It may be mentioned that brush cut at that time rarely grows again. **Price, 100 lbs., $18.00. Postage extra if wanted by Mail.**

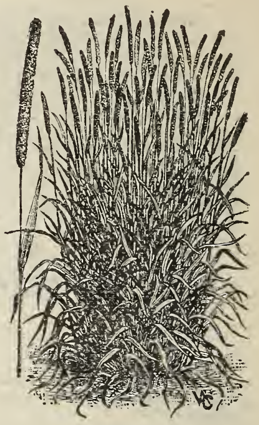
GRASS SEEDS

All of these articles are governed in value by regular market quotations, and their values are subject to frequent changes, quite as much so as grain; and for this reason it is impossible for me to quote prices here which will hold good for the season But would be pleased to give quotations on any seeds you may need.

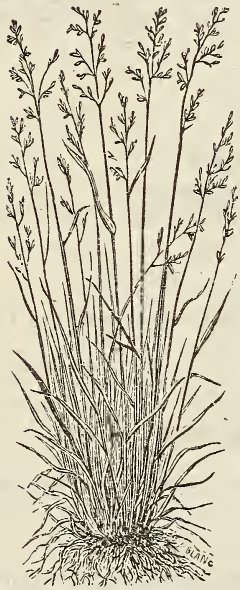
TIMOTHY (Phleum Pratense)

Timothy—(Phleum pratense). Timothy is of special interest to the farmer particularly the dairy farmer and stockman, who recognize the great value of its palatableness, nutritiveness and large yields.

In this country Timothy is the king of all grasses. It is the most important of all hay grasses and is adapted to a wider range of conditions than any other variety of grass. It certainly is the hardiest of all our grasses; no other kind will stand the extremes of heat and cold better than this one; no other variety equals it in average yields nor does any other variety excel it in feeding value. It luxuriates on clay and moist soil and is unsurpassed on peat but is not so well suited for light sandy soils. The hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time; it is greedily eaten by all cattle and horses are especially fond of it. On average soils it is frequently sown along with common Red and Mammoth Clover and on lower soils generally with Alsike. For pasture if sown alone its growth is not thrifty enough and close pasturing is very injurious to it. For pasturing therefore, it should be sown along with other grasses. Timothy is one of the most certain grasses to grow. It attains the height of its productiveness already in the first year after being sown. It has proven itself well adpated to the Northwest and seldom fails to make a good stand on prairie soil when sown early in the season under suitable conditions. **Write for Price.**



TIMOTHY



RED TOP GRASS.

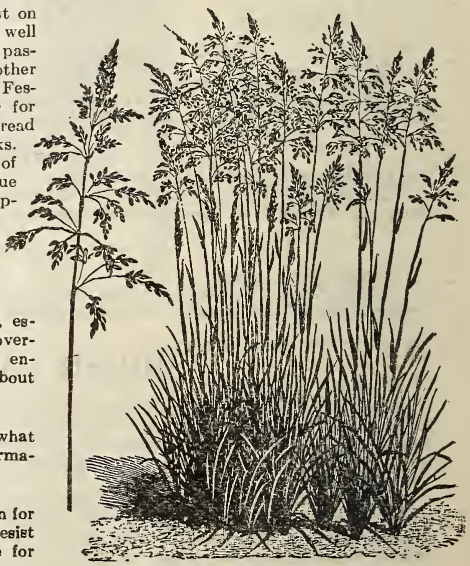
RED TOP (Agrostis Vulgaris)

Red Top (Solid Seed)—A valuable grass for moist, rich soils where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with Timothy and Clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It should be fed close, as if it is allowed to grow up to seed the cattle dislike it. On good soil it grows about two feet high; on poor gravelly land about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on alkali land where other grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known as Herd's Grass and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other grasses. Solid Seed Red Top is free from chaff and weighs 42 pounds to the bushel. **Write for Price.**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (Poa Pratensis)

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa Pratensis)—This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all stock. It is the first to start up in the spring and remains green until snow flies in the fall. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires about two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. It will do well on almost any land. Sometimes called "June Grass."

Kentucky Blue Grass does best on well drained, clay soils. It is well adapted to open woodlands. As a pasture it is better liked than any other grass except Bromus or Meadow Fescue. It may continue to improve for ten to fifteen years as the plants spread with their underground root stalks. It is best sown with a mixture of Clover, Timothy, Meadow Fescue and Bromus, which will later be supplanted by the Blue Grass. It is not advisable to turn animals on to a Blue Grass pasture before the grass is strong. During hot weather do not let them graze it very close. **Write for Price.**



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

CREEPING BENT

Creeping Bent—(Agrostis stolonifera). A very hardy grass, especially adapted to moist lands and those which are occasionally overflowed. Its peculiar habit of branching underneath the surface enables it to resist to the greatest extent tramping and pasturage; about 20 lbs. to the bushel. Write for prices.

RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS

Rhode Island Bent Grass—(Agrostis canina). This somewhat resembles Red Top. It makes a close sod, and is valuable for permanent pastures and meadows. Write for price.

CRESTED DOG TAIL

Crested Dog Tail—(Cynoduras cristatus). A valuable addition for lawn grasses which require close cutting and an adaptability to resist tramping, as in golf links, etc.; about 21 lbs to the bushel. Write for price.

HARD FESCUE

Hard Fescue—(Festuca duriuscula). An excellent pasture grass the tender blades seeding well in dry or shady ocations; about 12 lbs. to the bushel. Write for price.

GRASS SEED

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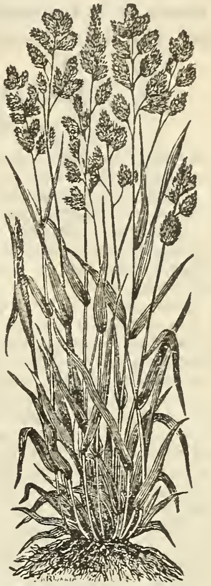

ORCHARD GRASS.

SHEEP'S FESCUE

Sheep's Fescue—(Festuca ovina). Slender blades growing in close, compact clumps and from six to ten inches in height; about 12 lbs. to the bushel. Write for price.

SWEET VERNAL (TRUE PERENNIAL)

Sweet Vernal (True Perennial)—(Anthoxanthum odoratum). This is frequently used to mix with other grasses for pastures and lawns. Write for price.

ORCHARD GRASS (Dactylis Glomerata)

Orchard Grass—A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness is very valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes the first green grass in the spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing again in ten to twelve days. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with Red Clovers, rye grass, etc. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of land but does best on deep, rich sandy loam or clay soils. **Write for Price.**

MEADOW FESCU or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass (Festuca Pratensis)—Especially suited for permanent pasture and is also fine for hay. Grows two to three feet high but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. The hay is very nutritious and cattle thrive on it whether dry or green. Succeeds even in poor soil, and as the roots penetrate deep, from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. As a fertilizer it has valuable properties. It will stand freezing very effectually and its use is becoming more widespread each year. **Write for Price.**

MEADOW FOXTAIL

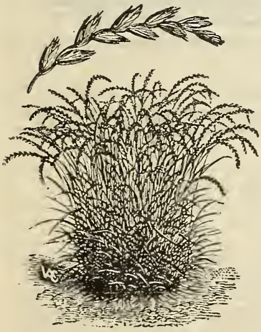
Meadow Foxtail (Alopecurus pratensia)—Closely resembles timothy in growth, but has a soft, feathery head. It is a valuable pasture grass by reason of its rapid grwoth; about 7 lbs. to the bushel: 3 bushels to the acre. **Write for Price.**

WOOD MEADOW GRASS

Wood Meadow Grass (Poa Nemoralis)—Thrives in shaded situation in woodland parks or lawns where other grasses would not grow. Is early, permanent, hardy, resists heat and coldand makes a good turf, and is good for pasture. **Write for Price.**

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass—(Poa trivialis). A valuable grass for moist soils or meadows, making excellent pasturage or very nutritious hay; about 14 lbs. to the bushel, 35 lbs. to the acre. Write for price.


Perennial Rye

ENGLISH or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

English or Perennial Rye Grass (Lolium Perenne)—This is becoming well known in this country as a valuable pasture grass which will bear frequent close cropping. Produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green during the season. The hay is relished by all kinds of stock. It will grow well on almost any land but does better on such land as will produce a good corn crop. The plants start early, flower early and repeatedly during the growing season. The leaves are abundant and the whole plant is nutritious. **Write for Price.**

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Italian Rye Grass (Lolium Italicum)—This is, like the Perennial Rye Grass, valuable for pasture and also for hay. It thrives on rich, moist land, where from three to four cuttings may be made in a season. It grows very quickly and will stand close pasturage. **Write for Price.**

WESTERN RYE GRASS

Western Rye Grass (Agropyrum Tenerum)—Sometimes called Slender Wheat Grass, the famous bunch grass of the Canadian Northwest.

It affords excellent pasturage and provides large quantities of hay, but if wanted for hay, should be cut early as it is relished better by stock. It thrives on all soils but is peculiarly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali and fits it so that grain may be grown successfully.

The seed being quite heavy may be sown with any ordinary grain seeder. When sown alone as is the common practice the seed should be put in from 1 to 3 inches deep according to soil and season. 15 pounds to the acre. If with Bromus Inermis, 7½ lbs. of each. **Write for Price.**

MESQUITE

Mesquite (Holcus Lanatus)—It is usually sown on virgin soil, without cultivation, after the ground has been burned over. Sow about 35 pounds to the acre chaff seed; hulled 15 pounds per acre.

WATER MEADOW GRASS

Water Meadow Grass (Poa Aquatica)—An excellent pasture grass for wet situations, does well in bogs and marshes.

CHEAT SEED

Cheat Seed (Bromus Secalinus)—Cheat yields a good crop of hay, especially on low or moist soil and will stand considerable overflow without harm. It makes an excellent hay for cows or horses, but should be cut before it gets too ripe. Sow in the Fall or early Spring same as oats, and about 100 pounds per acre.

FINE-LEAVED SHEEP'S FESCUE

Fine-Leaved Sheep's Fescue (Festuca Ovina Tenuifolia)—A very fine-leaved grass. Thrives well on dry and sterile soils. Well suited for lawns

Grass Seeds

All of these articles are governed in value by regular market quotations, and their values are subject to frequent changes, quite as much so as grain; and for this reason it is impossible for me to quote prices here which will hold good for the season. But would be pleased to give quotations on any seeds you may need.

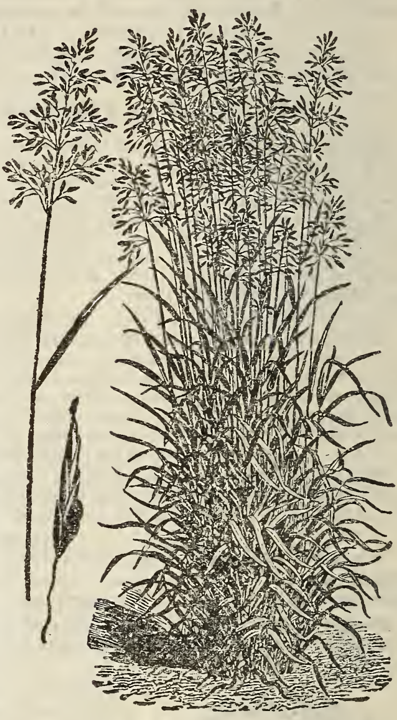
BROMUS INERMIS

(Awnless Brome Grass)

Bromus Inermis—(Awnless Brome Grass.) This is a native of the Russian Steppes and thus is suited to a cold climate and dry soil. It is strongly recommended by the Kansas, Nebraska and North Dakota Experiment Stations. It is good for pasture, and in some places for meadow—where the conditions are favorable. Brome Grass makes a dense growth of leaves which start down close to the ground. Animals like it well for pasture. Sheep and cattle like it the best of any grass.

Brome Grass thickens up rapidly by underground roots or stems. A thin stand thus improves quickly. It forms a dense sod six to eight inches thick, thus binding the soil together and preventing it from being wind blown. It is one of the deepest rooted of cultivated grasses. The stems grow erect, attaining a height of four feet or more.

It is drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay. It adapts itself to almost every condition of soil and climate and to any use to which grass may be put, equaling in quality and rivaling in yield almost any other grass. The roots push through the soil and form fresh plants on every side. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early spring. It is an abundant producer of leaves and is much relished as pasture and hay. It is about equally nutritious with Timothy. **Write for Price.**



AWNLESS BROME GRASS

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(Avena Elatior)

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(Avena Elatior) A magnificent grass, of rapid, luxuriant growth, growing on rich soil by June 15th to the height of 4 feet. Better than Timothy in the South. Can be cut three times and does well if sown alone. Tall Oat Grass vegetates with great luxuriance. It is early and productive and affords a plentiful aftermath. It is found most beneficial when retained in a close state of feeding. It makes good hay, is natural to sandy loams; but thrives best on strong tenacious clays. It is a very hardy grass and endures much heat and cold. "It possesses the advantage of early, quick and late growth, tillers well and is admirably calculated for a pasture grass. **Write for Price.**

BERMUDA GRASS OR SOUTHERN BLUE GRASS

(Cynodon Dactylon)

Bermuda Grass or Southern Blue Grass—(Cynodon Dactylon.) This is a perennial grass of creeping habit, very valuable for the southern states, as it withstands drought better than any other variety. It has long creeping stems which root at the joints and cover the ground with strong matting of fine turf. This has caused it to be sown largely for the purpose of binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. It is a splendid pasture grass, furnishing excellent summer pasture when most other grasses are burned out, and the grazing and trampling of stock does not impair it. It is also much used for lawns in the south, as it stays green all summer. It is of no value for the northern states, as it freezes out further north than Virginia. It does well on most any kind of soil and thrives on the poorest and sandiest soils. The seed is sown in spring at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. **Price: oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.**

SUDAN GRASS

A NEW HAY CROP FOR THE WEST

Sudan Grass—Sudan Grass was brought into the United States in 1909. It has been thoroughly tested since then and has been found to be a most valuable crop for the West.

It stands dry weather and makes a fine crop of hay that is superior to Millet hay and equal to Timothy. Sudan Grass grows seven to nine feet tall, branches out wonderfully and the stems are rarely thicker than a lead pencil.

Under ordinary conditions the yield is from two to four tons of hay per acre and under irrigation the yield goes as high as eight and ten tons per acre.

Sudan Grass should not be planted until weather is thoroughly warm and gives best results when planted in rows and cultivated.

In rows it takes from 4 to 6 pounds per acre and when in drills or broadcast 16 to 24 pounds. **Write for Price.**

Clover Seeds

All of these articles are governed in value by regular market quotations, and their values are subject to frequent changes, quite as much so as grain; and for this reason it is impossible for me to quote prices here which will hold good for the season. But would be pleased to give quotations on any seeds you may need.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER

Alfalfa, or Lucerne Clover—(Medicago sativa). This wonderfully productive and enduring clover-like plant has been grown in great areas in the Western States for a great many years, both for hay and pasturage. Its value and adaptability for the Eastern and Northern States have been recognized only recently, and its planting in these sections is still in the experimental stage; the conditions requisite for success are not generally understood. It is slower in obtaining a start than common red clover, but when once established in dry or well-drained soil the roots penetrate the subsoil very deeply and the plants continue to produce large crops for many years—so that the thorough preparation of the soil and the care of the young plants the first season is not unduly expensive when it is considered that a well-cared-for field of Alfalfa will continue to produce heavy and continuous crops of hay and green forage for such a long time. In many cases fields which have been planted fifteen to twenty years are still yielding fine crops.

Like all clovers, the plant draws nitrogen largely from the air, and as the roots penetrate very deeply it is regarded as one of the most valuable plants that can be grown to enrich the fertility of the surface soil. In seeding Alfalfa, well-drained land which will be free from standing water or excessive moisture during the winter months should be chosen. The ground should be plowed and the surface made as fine as possible before sowing the seed. The seed may be sown early in the spring, or in light soils early in the fall, and in clean land can be sown broadcast, using 20 to 30 pounds per acre; but if the land is foul or weedy, it is best to sow the seed in rows or drills about 15 to 18 inches apart, so that the young plants can be cultivated and kept free from weeds until well established in growth, when additional seed is sown between the rows.

To promote growth and insure a long, continuance of the stand, it is necessary that the tops or stems be cut every time they come into flower, and they should not be allowed to produce any seed. The growth is frequently quite small the first spring, but the tops must be cut when coming into flower, even if they are only four to six inches in height. It will be found that repeated clippings with the mowing machine or scythe the first year it is planted is the cheapest and most satisfactory way to keep the crop from being smothered by weeds, as well as to promote the growth. If the first cuttings are not heavy enough to cure for hay, they may be left on the ground, and will act as a mulch for the young plants. When large enough to cut for hay, it should be mown early in the morning, and as soon as cutting is wilted it should be gathered into wind rows or cocks to dry slowly. This slow-curing method will prevent its becoming black or the leaves dropping from the stalks. Write for price.

DRY LAND ALFALFA

Dry Land Alfalfa—This new Dry Land Alfalfa will produce large, profitable crops of hay and excellent pasture on the high, dry lands of Eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Utah. Dry Land Alfalfa is especially recommended for the hills and plateaux where irrigation is impossible. It comes from the **highest, driest alfalfa sections**, and is very superior seed. **Write for Price.**

TURKESTAN ALFALFA

Turkestan Alfalfa—Will produce a luxuriant growth in the driest and hottest sections, without irrigation. It is perfectly hardy and will stand extreme cold in Winter without harm. It yields a very heavy and rich crop of hay and makes a permanent pasture. **Write for Price.**

ALSIKE or HYBRID CLOVER

Alsike or Hybrid Clover—(Trifolium hybridum). The plant is perennial and very hardy, thriving equally well on wet or dry soils. Sow at rate of 10 to 20 lbs. to the acre.

RED MEDIUM

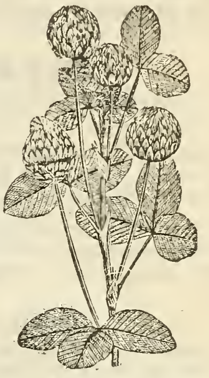
Red Medium—This is the common Red Clover so largely grown. We shall be pleased to quote prices at any time.

Mammoth, or Pea-Vine

Mammoth or Pea-Vine—This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger, leafier stalks.

White Dutch Clover

White Dutch Clover—(Trifolium repens.) This thrives in almost every soil and climate, succeeding equally well on heavy moist land and thindry hillsides. Crop very short.



ALSIKE CLOVER.

CRIMSON or ITALIAN CLOVER

Crimson or Italian Clover—(Trifolium incarnatum) An annual variety providing large crops of green forage, or if cut while in bloom will make excellent hay. It is for use as a green manure and cover crop that this plant is most highly esteemed. Seed should be sown early in August or September. Sow at rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. **Write for Price.**

SAINFOIN

Sainfoin—(Onobrychis sativa.) This is a very valuable perennial plant for the Southern States; it is quite hardy after it becomes well established. It has strong, deeply branching roots. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. Bushel weighs about 24 lbs. **Write for Price.**

BURR CLOVER

Burr Clover—(Medicago Dentaculata.) The native forage plant of California. Of the easiest culture, growing all winter and well into summer. We offer only **"Hulled Seed,"** which is much easier to sow than in a burr. Sow from August to October, using 15 to 20 pounds of hulled seed per acre. **Write for Price.**

BOKHARA or SWEET CLOVER

Bokhara or Sweet Clover—(Melilotus Alba.) Grows three to five feet high, covered with small white flowers of great fragrance. Very valuable for bee pasture. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. **Write for Price.**

MELILOTUS INDICA

Melilotus Indica (Sweet Clover)—The Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside, Cal., has recently issued a valuable pamphlet on Melilotus Indica, written by Mr. W. M. Merty, in which is given the details of experiments covering five years. It will thrive luxuriantly with less moisture and on poorer and harder soils than most other legumes. It sends down a big tap root opening up the soil for irrigation. It produces a big crop of Nitrogen and is a big yielder of humus if plowed under when the stems harden. It will grow five feet high in four months from seed in the coldest part of winter. It is an annual, therefore easily eradicated (if plowed under before seed matures). Will yield 10 to 15 tons of green material. Will thrive in any kind of soil. Plant any time during the year. It will be ready to plow under in four or five months after planting. If drilled, use 20 pounds of seed per acre; if broadcast, 25 to 30 pounds per acre, and cover very shallow, about one-half inch being the best depth. If sowed broadcast, cover with a brush, not a harrow. **Write for quantity price.**

Our Grass Seeds are the best that are to be had. The best seed is always the cheapest, regardless of price, for it is poor economy to purchase at any price seed containing a large percentage of weed seed. Weeds are bad enough at the best, without sowing the seed.

Field Seeds

All of these articles are governed in value by regular market quotations, and their values are subject to frequent changes, quite as much so as grain and for this reason it is impossible for me to quote prices here which will hold good for the season. But would be pleased to give quotations on any seeds you may need.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is a valuable crop that can be easily grown wherever wheat will grow, producing a good yield even on light or poor soil and under favorable conditions is very profitable, being in big demand for milling—and is also the best "Bee pasture."

Sow 36 lbs. per acre in drills, 48 lbs. broadcast. **We recommend the Japanese variety. Common, per lb., postpaid, 20c; 100 lbs., write for price.**

SILVER HULL

Silver Hull—Of a light gray color, rounder than the common; has a thin husk; matures earlier and yields heavily. An excellent milling variety. **Per lb., postpaid, 20c; 100 lbs., write for price.**

JAPANESE

Japanese—Ripens early—is hardy and yields the largest crops. The grains are extra large, dark brown, very thin hulled and makes the highest grade of flour. Good seed stock has been very scarce for several seasons, but we now have a fine lot which we can offer at a very low price. **Per lb., postpaid, 20c; 100 lbs., write for price.**

OATS

Improved Silver Mine

This is no doubt the greatest Oat introduced up to this time for the Pacific Northwest. We have for years made Oats a specialty in our line of business, and could show you many testimonials, but space will not permit us to do so here. In short, the Silvermine Oat is the best Oat grown, to our idea, and has made a reputation for itself as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder. It is hardy and prolific, and yields beautiful white kernels which are especially desirable for the manufacture of Rolled Oats. Since oatmeal is becoming as great a staple here as in Scotland, we all know that our mills are becoming handicapped by their inability to obtain good oats.

The heads are very large in proportion to the stiff straw. The sprangle top heads, although long, are borne low down on the stalk, which prevents it from falling over. The demand for this variety last season was far greater than the supply. While our crop this season has been very much larger than last season and we have a good stock on hand at the present time, yet we would suggest early ordering, thus preventing any disappointment, as a great many were last year.

This Oat is bound to become a leader. We don't see how it can help it. We are very anxious to have you try at least a hundred pounds of it. **Price per 100 lbs., $4.00.**

Shadeland ECLIPSE OATS

Shadeland Eclipse—Side Oat—Is a re-selection from our famous "Shadeland Challenge," and is living up to its name by "eclipsing" all competitors, including the parent stock, being equally as vigorous and early and the massive heads are uniformly larger and filled with plump, heavy thin-hulled oats of finest milling quality.

The yield on light dry soil where our seed crops are grown, runs from 75 to 85 bushels per acre and moist bottom land 125 bushels per acre is not uncommon.

"SHADELAND ECLIPSE"

"**Shadeland Eclipse**" can be planted Fall or Spring, west of the mountains (Fall plantings should be made on well-drained soil), but in severe climates early Spring planting is best. Matures in 90 to 100 days, and can always be harvested before the Fall rains. Their beautiful bright color and plumpness commanding the top price in the market. Try this grand new side oat. Price **per 100 lbs. $4.00.**

Shadeland Climax

Shadeland Climax—Tree—What the endorsers say about this Oat:

"For early Spring planting where seasons are short, in high dry altitudes, and where quick growth and early maturity are demanded, 'CLIMAX' is superior to any Oat ever before known, and will give you a bountiful harvest of the finest oats you ever saw. The white grains are uniformly large, plump and full with a very thin hull and are often borne 3 in a spikelet, which partly accounts for its wonderful yield.

"In our trials 'SHADELAND CLIMAX' has not been injured by severe early freezing and later drouth, but has stood up, green and vigorous, yielding one hundred bushels per acre on hill land when oat crops throughout the same section were stunted and dried up.

"If you live West of the Cascade Mountains you can plant '**Climax**' Fall or Spring, any time the ground is fit, but where the climate is severe, Spring plantings are best." **Per 100 lbs., $4.00.**

Gray Winter Oats

Gray Winter Oats—This Oat is planted extensively throughout the Northwest as a Fall or Winter Oat. Is well and favorably known, being a good yielder, and the Oats are large and plump. **Write for Price.**

White Seed Oats

White Seed Oats—We always aim to have a selected recleaned stock of good White Seed Oats. Can sell them at about market price for No. 1 Seed. When ready to buy, write us for prices stating quantity wanted.

I also aim to carry all of the leading kinds of oats. Would be pleased to quote you prices.

Red Oats

Red Oats—A soft hull and fine soft straw which is ideal for hay. This is the Oat grown so extensively in Northern California and along the Southern Oregon Coast. Sow in fall or winter. Red Oats always bring a good price in the market.

Market Gardeners, and others requiring seeds in very large quantities, will please send us a list of varieties and quantities wanted, and we will be pleased to quote lowest possible quantity prices. Order early, before we are sold out of the choicest varieties.

Field Seeds

Rye

The value of Rye is becoming more apparent every year. It is much harder than wheat and can be grown on a greater variety of soils, even on soil that would not produce a fair crop of wheat. It will thrive even in dry seasons and on light sandy loam. It is grown not only for grain, but for fodder and soiling purposes also. When sown in the autumn it starts up very early in the spring and is ready to cut or pasture when about six inches high. It is often plowed under at this stage of its growth as it is then in condition to add great fertility to the soil. Rye does not exhaust the soil as do other grains and can be cultivated longer on the same land than any other crop on the farm. **Write for Price.**

Cow Peas

Are really small beans of vigorous vining habit and heavy foliage of great nutritious value, yielding five to nine tons of green feed per acre, or can be cut and cured like clover. They are great nitrogen gatherers and one of the best fertilizers when turned under. Sow two bushels per acre.

WHIP-POOR-WILL

Whip-Poor-Will—Upright, or bush growth, earliest maturing, easily harvested.

CLAY

Clay—Of vigorous growth. Excellent for ensilage; can be planted in hills with corn.

NEW ERA

New Era—Early, prolific, of upright growth, also makes good dry fodder. **Write for price.**

We will not carry Wheat or Barley this season.

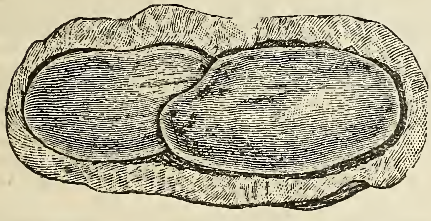
PEANUTS

Oregon is being developed so rapidly and new orchards set out on every hand that many growers would be benefited by knowing that peanuts can be successfully raised between the rows with no injury to the trees. It being a leguminous plant and gathering numerous bacteria nodules upon the roots it is beneficial to the soil upon which it is grown, as the roots are left in the ground at harvest time.

The old method of covering the blossoms is entirely done away with and by practical experiment it has been found that hilling up and covering the blooms was not productive of as good results as to raise the vines on the flat surface and keep down all weed growths by proper cultivation and hoeing. Special tools are used by some extensive growers, but to those who wish to try it in a small way there are no tools to buy. Plow a light furrow and drop the seed, covering from two to three inches deep. Harvest with a suitable plow and handle vines with forks to free the nuts from the earth; then stack and cure.

Calves can be raised entirely on peanut straw and there is no better food for a lot of young porkers. The vines of the new variety average four feet across and stock will eat it all. If properly cured and stacked away from the rain there is no prettier hay than the peanut vine. Peanuts can be grown from April to November. Plant from April 15 to June 1.

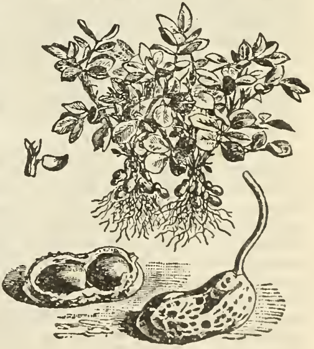
Mammoth



We are fortunate in being able to offer the Mammoth peanut in sufficient quantities to plant a large acreage. It is a new commodity and has not yet been offered to the public by peanut venders, but its size and large kernels of excellent eating qualities insures it a ready market wherever offered. **Price, per pkt., 10c; per lb., 50c, postpaid.**

Spanish Peanut

This is an excellent forage plant for light land in dry hot seasons. The tops are cut and cured for hay just before frost. The plants also set a large crop of the small nuts, which make an excellent fattening food for hogs, and the hogs may be pastured on the land after the hay has been gathered. The nuts mature much earlier than the larger southern varieties, and crops have been grown as far north as Michigan. Two bushels will plant an acre. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 50c, postpaid.**

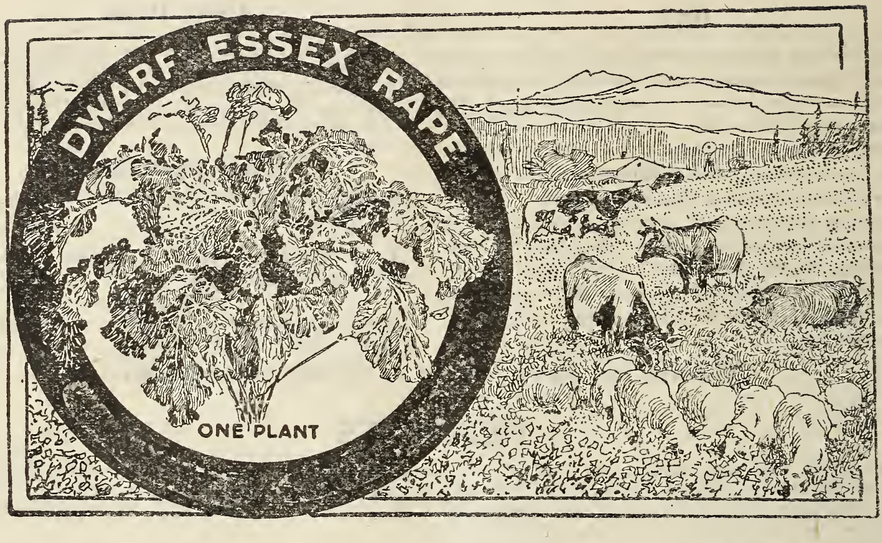


Canadian Field Peas

Canada Field Peas—(Pisum sativum). These do best in a cool climate, or from plantings made very early in the spring. They are now quite largely planted in the Northern States to make an early crop for hay, to feed in the green state to dairy cattle, and for making ensilage. The seed should be planted as early in spring as the ground can be properly prepared. Where the crop is to be cut for hay or feeding, it is best to sow one bushel of stiff strawed oats and one or one and a half bushels of field peas per acre, putting the seed in with a grain drill or harrowing it after broadcasting, so that it will be covered. When grown in this way, the crop should be cut while the grain of the oats is in the soft or milky stage, at which time the pea vines will be in flower and the whole crop will make a nutritious hay, relished by all kinds of stock when properly cured or made into ensilage. This is an excellent crop also to turn under to enrich the ground; when for this purpose two bushels should be sown to each acre. These can be turned under in June and the land again seeded with the Southern Cow Pea, which makes its growth during hot weather, and which will be ready to turn under in the fall in time for seeding with grain or grass. Write for prices.

Blue Prussian Peas—Very much like the above, except in color. This variety is largely sold for soup peas. Write for prices.

FIELD SEEDS



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape—A strong-growing hardy biennial plant, growing two and a half to three feet in height, and furnishing a large quantity of excellent forage. The leaves resembling those of Ruta Baga, are almost as large and broad as those of the Southern Collard. It is especially valuable for sheep and hogs, but is readily eaten by other stock. Plantings may be made at any time from early spring until the end of August, as the land becomes available. Growing it in small blocks or fields which will come on in succession will be found the most satisfactory plan.

The seed should be sown broadcast, using eight to ten pounds per acre, or five pounds if sown in drills, to be cultivated until well started in growth. In England, where this plant is very largely grown, the crop is usually pastured, the herd being kept in a small portion of the planting by means of movable fences or hurdles until they have cleared the land, when they are moved to a fresh section. The most generally satisfactory plan, however, is to cut off the green crop and feed it in some permanent enclosure, as the stalks will start out into a second growth if not cut off close to the ground.

In the South it is planted for a late fall and winter crop of forage, while in the cool Northern States it makes an excellent crop of cheap summer forage to take the place of cow peas and other warmth-loving plants which are depended upon for this purpose in the South. Planters not familiar with this crop should make sure that they are planting seed of the True Dwarf Essex Rape, which is entirely hardy and does not make seed until the second season after planting as a great deal of cheap seed of an annual variety is offered on the market and which is comparatively worthless as a forage plant; seeding freely the first summer, it is liable to become a troublesome weed. **Write for prices.**

EGYPTIAN CORN

Egyptian Corn—(Also called Jerusalem Corn or Dhoura) One of the non-saccharine sorghums, requiring the same growing conditions. Succeeds well in dry sections. Producing small heads on side shoots up to eight on a stalk, the seed is larger than Kaffir corn. Yield is heavy. Makes fine chicken feed. Plant three pounds per acre. **Write for price.**

Speltz or Emmer

Facts about Speltz—It resists drought; it thrives on poor lands, in stony ground, in forest regions, on the prairies; it makes a crop with almost any condition of soil and climate, endures a great deal of frost; is not readily damaged by harvest rains; is not susceptible to rusts or smuts; yields more than oats, yields more than barley; makes better feed than barley; makes excellent flour, makes good bread; the straw is used for fattening stock; the stubble makes good fertilizer; stock eat both grain and straw; ripens very early.

Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years, and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of excellent feeding value, and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, and an important place, too, on their farms.

Cultivation—In methods of cultivation this is probably the least exacting of all cereals. It should be sown very early, and this can safely be done, as it is not easily harmed by and easily resists early and severe frosts. It should be drilled in at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Price on application.

KAFFIR CORN

Kaffir Corn—The stout stalks grow stiffly erect, from six to ten feet in height, according to location and richness of the soil. The stalks and blades cure into good fodder and are also desirable to furnish green forage during the summer months. The seed is borne in a loose branching head ten to twelve inches in length at the top of the stalk. On good land Kaffir Corn will yield fifty bushels per acre. The seeds are esteemed for feeding to both stock and poultry. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c., postpaid.**

SUNFLOWER

Sunflower—See page 74.

We will not sell Wheat or Barley this season

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

Millet

German Millet—(True Southern Grown Seed)—In the North Millet is sown almost altogether for hay, and for that purpose Southern grown seed is much the best. It grows taller than does that from Northern seed, and that means more hay. It is finer than that from Northern seed, and that means better hay. In fact, it is our judgment, based on an experience of many years, that a farmer had better, from the standpoint of profit alone, pay $2.00 a bushel for true Southern grown German Millet than to sow the best Northern Millet as a gift. Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Hungarian

Hungarian—(Dark Seed)—Often called Hungarian grass. Many regard this as being better even than German Millet, as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value. Write for prices.

Early Fortune Millet

Early Fortune Millet—A most promising new variety, of which astonishing yields are reported. It is very early, and it is claimed to be rust proof, and that chinch bugs will not eat the plant. The seed is very beautiful and distinguished in appearance. Write for price.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet

Hog or Broom Corn Millet—This is grown for the same purposes for which other Millets are sown, but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. It however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Write for price.

Siberian Millet

Siberian Millet—A new variety from Russia, earlier than either German Millet or Hungarian and consequently very valuable for the North and yields remarkably. It is extremely hardy, withstands drought wonderfully and is about two weeks earlier than the German Millet. The leaves are very tender, making it excellent for hay. The South Dakota Experiment Station pronounces it "the most promising variety yet tested." The plant stools to a remarkable degree, as many as thirty to forty stalks have been grown from one seed, and is not subject to rust. Write for price.

Japanese Millet

Japanese Millet—Improperly called "Billion Dollar Grass." Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, stands up remarkably and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre. Cultivate until the plant is 18 inches high, when its rapid growth will smother all weeds. It does best on low moist ground. Write for price.

Flax

Flax seed can be bought from almost any farmer or elevator in the Northwest, but it is not what we call Seed Flax. It is a rare sight now to see a lot of flax which does not contain mustard, and the ordinary fanning mill or cleaner will not remove all the mustard. It requires special machinery to make seed of any grain, and this is especially true of Flax. To sow mustard is to reap the whirlwind. Cleaning Flax so as to make it "right" for seed is a somewhat expensive operation and involves a very considerable waste. So our price may seem high, but write for sample, use the magnifying glass, and compare it with Flax from the farm or elevator and judge for yourself if our seed is not worth to you all it cost.

Hemp Seed

For Sowing.

We receive many inquiries for hemp seed to be used to smother quack grass and Russian Thistle. When used for this purpose it should be sown thickly to produce a dense mass. It will grow quite tall and exclude light and air and for this reason is better to use than millet and buckwheat in order to kill off obnoxious weeds. When sown to produce fibre, use about a bushel of seed to the acre. **Price, per lb., 30c, postpaid. By freight, lb., 20c; 10 lb., at $1.60; 100 lbs., at $15.00.**

Sorghum or Sugar Cane

EARLY AMBER

Early Amber—The earliest variety almost invariably ripens seed with us when planted early in May. The seed is excellent as a poultry food. **Per pkt., 10c; per lb., 25c; 3 lbs. 65c, postpaid.**

EARLY ORANGE

Early Orange—Larger and stronger growth than the Early Amber, but requires a longer time to mature seed. Popular in the South, it is the most productive where planted for forage in the Northern States. Prices same as for Early Amber.

BROOM CORN, IMPROVED EVERGREEN

Broom Corn, Improved Evergreen—This is the most popular variety of Broom Corn to grow for the market, the brush being firm and of a good length and retaining the light green coloring when properly cured. **Per pkt., 5c; per lb., 25c, postpaid.**

Teosinte

Teosinte—Teosinte (Reana luxurians). Grows very quickly and produces a large quantity of forage in warm locations. The leaves are much longer and broader than those of corn, and also more abundant, while the stalks contain a sweeter sap. The seed should not be sown until all danger of frost is past. If cut for green forage, which can be done at any stage during growth, two or more joints should be left at the base of the stalk. These will sprout out quickly into fresh growth, making an even larger crop than at first cutting. With us the plant yields two good cuttings in a season. Farther south more cuttings may be made. In Northern States we should advise drilling seed thinly in rows four feet apart, leaving the plants one foot apart in the row. These plants sucker freely and soon produce a matted row of stalks. The forage is exceedingly tender and is greedily eaten by horses as well as cattle and sheep. **Price of seed: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.**

Chufas

Chufas, or "Earth Almonds"—A species of grass nut used extensively in warm dry sections for hay and for fattening hogs and poultry, which are pastured on the roots or nuts after the tops have been cut for hay. The small roots or nuts are sown broadcast or in shallow drills early in the spring. One peck of nuts or roots is sufficient to plant one acre of land, as they stool out very freely. **Per pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.**

Field Seeds

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—Single heads measure 15 to 22 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. **25c per lb., postpaid.**

BROAD WINDSOR BEAN

Broad Windsor Bean—Sometimes called Horse Bean. Grows upright on a single stem, bearing a profusion of large well-filled pods. The roots are enormously productive of nitrogen. We especially recommend it to hog ranchers. It withstands 28 degrees of temperature. Price on application.

SOJA BEANS

Soja Beans—Excellent for summer forage for hogs or to plow under. Write for price.

VETCHES

Vetches at the present time are being largely grown in this State as a "cover crop," greatly increasing the fertility of the soil. They make a valuable food for all kinds of stock when fed green, cured or ensilaged. In Scotland and England they are grown largely for this purpose, and where land is not adapted to hay production, or is expensive, or pasturage is poor or costly, it will pay to grow Vetches as a forage crop.

SPRING VETCHES, or TARES

Spring Vetches, or Tares—(Vicia Sativa)—Growing into favor more and more each year for plowing under. They have the advantage over peas in that they make a greater growth of vine, while as the seed is much smaller in proportion to peas, a smaller quantity is required to plant an acre. They are valuable also as a green food for milch cows. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Prices on application.

VETCH and RYE for EARLY FEEDING

Vetch and Rye for Early Feeding—Vetch and rye make one of the very best soiling crops that can be sown west of the Cascades. They require a good rich, well-cultivated soil, and should be sown or drilled early in the fall. With early sowing and a favorable winter, this crop can be harvested early in the spring and fed green, and where allowed to stand the second crop will come on and can be cut for hay. Vetch and oats make one of the most nutritious hay that can be sown, and one of which stock are very fond. To harvest this combination as hay requires keeping back the growth until late in the spring, preventing the harvesting coming on before July, for, owing to the heavy growth, we must look for good haying weather to insure proper curing. To prevent the crop coming on too early, either cutting and feeding green, light pasturing will be required.

The proper amount of seed required to an acre will be 50 pounds each of vetch and rye, or 50 pounds of vetch and 60 pounds of oats, when the latter mixture is used.

Remember to get the best results sow early in the fall, thus allowing the plants to get thoroughly rooted before cold weather sets in. Where hay alone is all that is desired vetch and white oats can be sown early in April.

SAND, HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH

Sand, Hairy, or Winter Vetch—(Vicia Villosa)—It is the earliest crop for cutting, being nearly a month earlier than Scarlet Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting spring crops. Being much hardier than Scarlet Clover, this is the forage plant to sow in Northern States where Scarlet Clover winter kills, though it is equally valuable in the South. Every dairyman and stock-breeder in the United States should have a field of it; and if you try it once, you will never be a season without it.

It will also prove valuable for a hay crop in the South and dry Western regions, as it may be sown in the fall and will make a luxuriant growth during the fall and spring months, and will yield a heavy crop, which may be cut and stored before the droughts set in. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter, and should be sown during August and September mixed with rye, which serves as a support for the plants, or in spring with oats or barley. Write for prices.

WHITE SPRING or PEARL VETCH

White Spring or Pearl Vetch—Equally as valuable as the common vetch for Spring planting for forage or hay crop, soiling or for grain. **Write for Price.**

LENTILS

Lentils—Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and are used largely for soups. The leafy stalks make good forage. **Per lb., postpaid, 30c.**

FETERITA

Feterita—This is the most recent of the non-saccharine sorghums to command the attention of "dry farmers" on account of its wonderful yield and drouth resistant qualities, being 20 to 40 days earlier than Kaffir corn, and has given immense crops in the driest seasons without having received a drop of rain. Makes splendid fodder as well as giving a good grain yield. **Try Feterita. Per lb., postpaid, 25c; 100 lbs., write for price.**

THOUSAND HEADED KALE

Thousand Headed Kale—This is a variety of cabbage. The plant attains a height of three to four feet. The stem is covered with leaves which form small heads. Animals, especially sheep, eat it greedily. It grows well on most any land and is hardy. The seeds may be either drilled or broadcasted, but we think drilling is better. If drilled, plant in rows 26 to 30 inches apart, so that plants may be thinned out so as to stand 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. In drilling use ¾ to 1 pound of seed to the acre. In broadcasting 1½ pounds are required. **Prices by mail, postpaid, large pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.**

SEEDS- THE KIND THAT YOU CAN'T KEEP IN THE GROUND "THEY GROW"

POULTRY SUPPLIES

CHICK FEED

For chicks this mixture embraces the best combination of seeds, grains, etc., that can be compounded for the purpose required. It gives the chicks quick growth and tends to keep them in good health. To properly develop the chick, either for market or to become a producer of eggs, it must be fed such food as will promote growth quickly and uniformly. A well-balanced feed will produce a well-balanced hen. This mixture is composed of ten different grains and seeds blended in the proper proportions, sound, clean and sweet. **Write for price.**

SCRATCH FOOD

Scratch Food—A combination as perfect as can be made from grain alone, there being no shell, grit, beef scraps or bone in its composition. Those who have used this feed declare it to be superior in all respects to other grain feeds on the market. **Write for price.**

EASTERN OYSTER SHELLS, CRUSHED

Eastern Oyster Shells, Crushed—We offer nice clean stock, free from dust and waste. These should be within reach of your hens at all times. In two sizes: coarse and fine. **Price, 100 lbs., $1.75.**

GRANULATED BONE

Granulated Bone—Made from fresh, green bones, which have the moisture, grease, etc., extracted from them leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein. Will keep in any kind of weather if kept dry. This bone is prepared especially for our trade. **100-lb. sack, $3.25.**

BONE MEAL

Bone Meal—Made from fresh bone, ground very fine, and is used to mix with the mash. Laying hens and young chicks with weak digestive powers are much benefited by this. **Price: 10 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., write for price.**

BLOOD MEAL

Blood Meal—Each two ounces represents one quart of raw blood. This is an ideal food to bring winter eggs, and is very popular. A little goes a long ways. **10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., write for price.**

BEEF SCRAPS

Beef Scraps—These are the very best the market affords. It is the best thing we know of to cause hens to lay during the winter. Feed three times a week, using about a handful to each three birds in the hot morning mash. **Write for Price.**

GRIT

Grit—Every poultry raiser should keep a supply of this grit in each pen. All fowls must have hard, sharp grit of some kind with which to grind their food after it passes into the gizzard, otherwise they will not do well. Hundreds of young chicks die annually from no other cause than want of good grit. Made in two sizes, chick and hen size. We always send hen's sizes unless otherwise ordered. **Price per 100 lbs., $1.10.**

POULTRY PEPPER

Poultry Pepper—A good tonic and invigorator. Ground. **Price, 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., $1.25.**

CHARCOAL

Charcoal—Our Charcoal is prepared especially for poultry. It is granulated and free from dust. A good thing for bowel trouble, sour crop and indigestion; a health preserver. Two sizes, chick and hen. **Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., $4.00.**

FISH SCRAP

Fish Scrap—A high grade poultry food, rich in protein relished by fowls—furnishing a clean, healthy meat ration. No chemicals or acids used in its manufacture, and it is free from meal and dust. **Price: 50 lbs., $3.15; 100 lbs., $5.85.**

FISH MEAL

Fish Meal—A fine-ground, pure, sweet fish meal, containing protein—feed as you would meat meal; a rich, wholesome food for poultry. **Price: 50 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $5.60.**

TOBACCO DUST

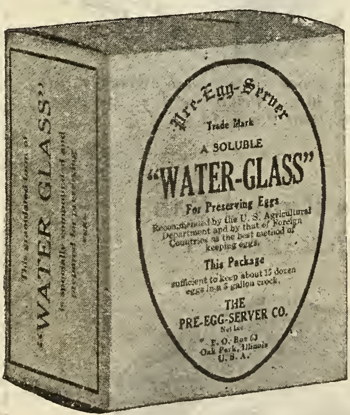
Tobacco Dust—For use in dust baths and nests. A cheap and effective extinguishor of lice. **Price: 1 lb., 15c; 100 lbs., $7.50.**

SULPHUR CANDLES

Sulphur Candles—These will burn for 3 hours and are fine for fumigating hen houses and dog kennels, killing all vermin. **Price: 15c each, postpaid.**

BIRD SEED

Not for planting.	Special Prices in Quantity.
Best Mixed	**Per lb. postpaid 25c**
Canary, best re-cleaned	**Per lb. postpaid 25c**
Hemp	**Per lb. postpaid 20c**
Millet	**Per lb. postpaid 20c**
Rape	**Per lb. postpaid 15c**


"WATER GLASS"
Pre-Egg-Server
Trade Mark
A SOLUBLE
"WATER-GLASS"
For Preserving Eggs
Recommended by the U. S. Agricultural Department and by that of Foreign Countries as the best method of keeping eggs.
This Package
sufficient to keep about 15 dozen eggs in a 5 gallon crock.
THE PRE-EGG-SERVER CO.
P. O. Box 63
Oak Park, Illinois
U. S. A.

This Soluble

WATER-GLASS

in granular form

For

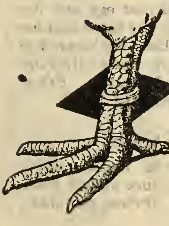
Preserving Eggs

Highly Recommended

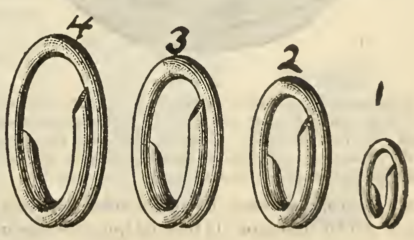
5 oz. Package
25 cents
Postpaid

Enough for 15 dozen eggs in a 5-gal. crock

Leg Bands for Poultry



Spirol Colored—Durable, Practical, Economical—(See Cut.) Provide instant identification without handling the birds. You can identify birds as far as you can distinguish colors, which will tell you the yearling hens and which are older, your different matings, and so on. Fine for baby chicks. Eight colors: Red, White, Pink, Amber, Blue, Black, Ruby, Green. Slipped on like a key ring; cannot drop off. Prices, 12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c, postpaid. (State size wanted and for what kind of chickens.)



POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued

McCandlish Improved Chick Feeder

McCANDLISH IMPROVED CHICK FEEDER

PATENTED JULY 17, 1917 -- NO. 1234054

EQUIPPED WITH ADJUSTABLE PARTITIONS FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF FEED

AN IDEAL DRINKING RECEPTACLE ALSO

McCANDLISH
FEEDER
OAKLAND, CAL.

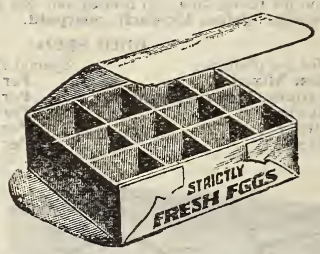
MADE OF GALVANIZED IRON
NO ROUGH EDGES
WASTE IMPOSSIBLE
CAN'T CAPSIZE

LENGTHS
12, 20 AND 30 IN.

PRICES
35, 50 & 75 CTS.

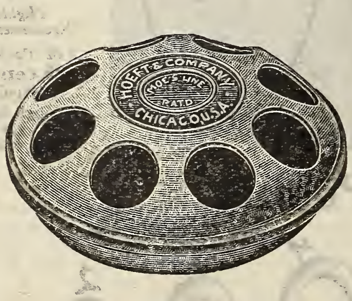
REVOLVING ROD PREVENTS THE CHICKS FROM PERCHING UPON IT, MAKING THE FEEDER ABSOLUTELY SANITARY

IDEAL EGG BOX



This is an ideal box for handling retail egg trade, presenting the goods to the customer in an attractive package with the minimum amount of trouble for the seller. They knock down in a very compact shape, and the prices which we name are extremely reasonable. One dozen size. Price per doz., 20c Postpaid. 100 for $1.00. (Not Postpaid.)

Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeders

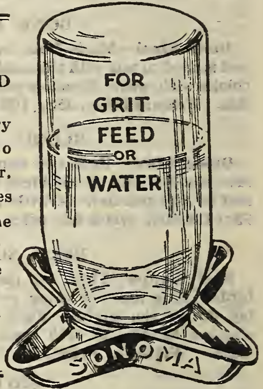


Pure food for the baby chicks. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Cannot be upset. Can also be used for water or milk. This is a practical, well-made feeding device that will last for years. Manufactured in two sizes.

No. 1—6 in. diameter, 8 feeding holes, 25c, postpaid
No. 2—8¼ in. diameter, 12 feeding holes, 50c, postpaid

THE SONOMA

CHICKEN FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER



Just the thing for the poultry raiser. This pan screws onto the top of any Mason fruit jar, and there are no wires or catches to bother. Quick as a wink the fount or feeder is ready for use. Every farm should have a supply of Sonoma Pans. Price without jars 15c; 2 for 25c Postpaid.

Germozone

Germozone.— The cure that cures. Its action is marvelous. Never fails to cure Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Roup, Colds, etc. Whatever malady threatens, Germozone will cure or prevent. Germozone's greatest value is in prevention of sickness. If you wait until a hen is sick, you lose several weeks of egg production, even though you cure her. Germozone prevents sickness by regulating the bowels, and should be given regularly twice a week in the drinking water to chickens, young or old, sick or well. Prices, Lee's Germozone, liquid 12-oz. bottle, 75c; tablets, pkg., 50c, postpaid.

LICE KILLING NEST EGG

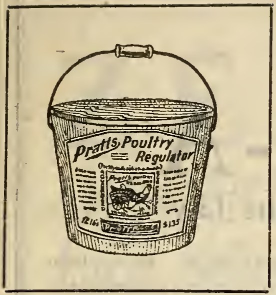
Lice Killing Nest Egg—A combined nest egg and lice killer. By simply using it in the nests in the same manner as an ordinary nest egg is used, laying hens are cleared of lice and mites and are able to occupy the nests with comfort. Do not accept the worthless substitutes. Price, each, 10c; postpaid; per doz., 75c; postpaid, $1.00.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS

Porcelain Nest-Eggs—These are the finest quality nest-eggs. Nothing equals them to induce pullets when first commencing to lay to use the nest. Price, per doz., 25c; postpaid, 45c.

Poultry and Stock Foods, Remedies, Etc.

When you order goods by freight, add a package or two of these remedies; the charges will be no more, and you will have them on hand when needed. Full directions on each package. Remember, not postpaid at following prices, unless so stated.


Pratts Poultry Regulator

Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR

100-lb. bags, $10.00;
25-lb. pail, $3.00;
9-lb. pkg., $1.20;
Packages 60c, 30c

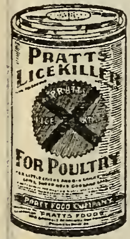
It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion sharpens, appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Pratts is the original Poultry Regulator of America, and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas —insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease.

PRATTS POWDERED LICE KILLER

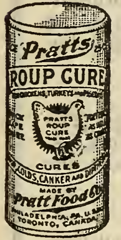

Pratts Lice Killer
For Poultry
Pratt Food Company

60c and 30c packages

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. May be used wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.

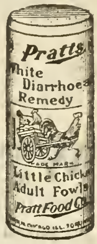
PRATTS ROUP CURE.


Pratts
Roup Cure
Colds, Canker and Diphtheria
Pratt Food Co.
Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A.
Toronto, Canada

Is a scientific preparation compounded into a fine powder, and, when mixed with water is absorbed by the blood at once, purifying the system, allaying inflammation and reducing the fever. A 25c box makes 15 gallons of roup medicine, and a 50c box makes 38 gallons. Its cost is so reasonable that no poultryman can afford to be without it. It not only cures, but prevents roup, colds, canker, catarrh and diphtheria, and should be given to all fowls frequently to keep disease away. Where it is used sickness is unknown. Remember, a roupy hen never lays.

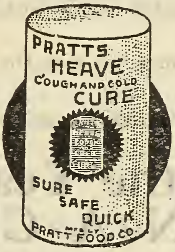
Pratts Roup Cure is quite different from many so-called roup cures, which may cure a cold, but never a genuine case of roup. Price, 25c and 50c a box. Order today. One box may save you hundreds of dollars.

PRATTS WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.


Pratts
White Diarrhoea Remedy
Little Chicks
Adult Fowls
Pratt Food Co.

Millions of little chicks die annually from white diarrhoea. This disease can be both prevented and cured by the use of Pratts Guaranteed White Diarrhoea Remedy. Regular size box, 50c, mailed postpaid upon receipt of price. Also trial size box, 25c.

PRATTS HEAVE, COUGH AND COLD CURE.


Pratts Heave
Cough and Cold
Cure
Sure
Safe
Quick
Pratt Food Co.

Is a positive remedy for heaves, coughs, colds and catarrh. A single day's treatment helps the worst case of heaves. Several doses show a vast improvement, and in a few days the cough will stop and the breathing be natural. It tones up the lungs and digestive organs, strengthens and soothes the nerves, and purifies the blood.

It cures coughs and colds by strengthening the digestive and respiratory organs, loosens the phlegm in the throat and counteracts the inflammation and irritation. A "heavy" horse is worthless. Pratts Heave Cure makes him valuable. Sold in 50c and $1.00 packages.

PRATTS BABY CHICK FOOD.

CAUTION.—Do not confuse Pratts Baby Chick Food with the ordinary cheap, low-priced chick scratch grains and mash foods.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food is composed of the sweetest, cleanest and best ingredients the market affords. This is made as an absolute statement since its success has depended almost as much on the maintenance of its standard of purity and excellence as on its ingredients or their preparation.

2½-lb. Carton	$ .30
5¾-lb. Carton	.60
12-lb. Bag	1.35
25-lb. Bag	2.25

Also put up in 50 and 100-lb. bags.

If wanted by Parcel Post add postage.

PRICE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Pratts Cholera Remedy, 50c and 25c, postpaid.
Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 50c and 25c, postpaid.
Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy, 50c and 25c, postpaid.
Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c postpaid.
Pratts Gape Remedy, 50c and 25c, postpaid.

Pratts Condition Tablets, 50c and 25c, postpaid.
Pratts Veterinary Colic Remedy, $1.00 and 50c, postpaid.
Pratts Worm Powder, $1.00 and 50c, postpaid.
Pratts Veterinary Liniment, $1.00, 50c, and 25c, postpaid.

Pratts
Cholera Remedy
Pratt Food Co.

Pratts Heave
Cough and Cold
Cure
Sure
Safe
Quick
Pratt Food Co.

Pratts
Gape Remedy
Made by Pratt Food Co.
Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A. Toronto, Can.

Pratts
White Diarrhoea Remedy
Little Chicks
Adult Fowls
Pratt Food Co.

Pratts
Guaranteed Egg Producer
Pratts Poultry Regulator
Purely Vegetable
Sure Remedy
Pratt Food Co.

Pratts
Bag Ointment

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Makes Poultry Healthy—Makes Hens Lay

WHAT your poultry will do for you depends on what you do for them. Keep them in health—in condition. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic, not a stimulant—gives help which works permanent good for fowls of all ages. This scientific preparation prepared by Dr. Hess contains *Iron,* to enrich the blood; *Quassia,* an appetizer; *Nux Vomica,* nerve tonic; *Carbonate of Lime,* shell former. Internal antiseptics that destroy germs of disease that may be lurking in the system. These ingredients, properly compounded, keep poultry healthy, enable fowls and chicks to convert their food into bone, muscle, feathers and eggs.

Cost is only a trifle compared with the good it does. A penny's worth is sufficient for 30 to 60 fowls a day.

Prices, 1½ lbs., 30c; 3 lbs., 60c postpaid.

All the Year Round Is PAN-A-CE-A Time

For Moulting Hens

Hens are low-spirited at moulting time—feeling bad, weak, out of condition. Pan-a-ce-a acts as a tonic, whets the appetite, and gives the much-needed strength to force out the old quills and grow new feathers.

Starting Moulting Hens to Laying

Through inaction during the moult the egg organs become sluggish, often dormant. Pan-a-ce-a improves the general health, acts on these organs and starts the hens to laying promptly. Don't let the moulting period drag along. Pan-a-ce-a will hurry it and condition hens for strong laying.

Pan-a-ce-a for Eggs in Winter

Pan-a-ce-a keeps the "laying disposition" in hems. It simply helps nature. The tonic properties keep hens in pink of condition. It tones up the dormant egg organs, consequently a larger per cent. of food is turned into eggs, and you see the results in the egg basket all winter long.

Pan-a-ce-a at Mating Time

Strong, vigorous breeding stock means strong, healthy chicks—chicks that will live. Begin early—condition hens and roosters by feeding Pan-a-ce-a.

Pan-a-ce-a for Young Chicks

Pan-a-ce-a makes chicks grow. It gives health, and conditions and prepares the weak, unused stomachs, so they will digest their food and escape usual little-chick troubles. Feed chicks Pan-a-ce-a and save their lives. It cures gapes, leg weakness, indigestion and the like.

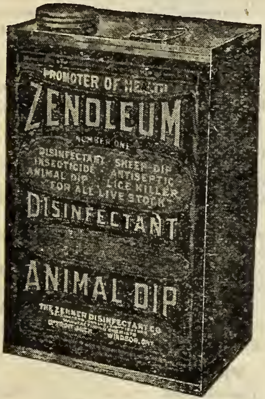
Dr. Hess Roup Remedy

ROUP is one of the most prevalent of all poultry diseases. Draughts, foul air, overcrowding, poor ventilation, improper food, all favor development of the contagion. All poultrymen should be prepared to treat their fowls with Dr. Hess Roup Remedy—a powerful antiseptic, astringent, without irritating ingredients. In 25c and 50c cans postpaid. Guaranteed.

ZENOLEUM

DISINFECTANT---ANIMAL DIP
Lice Killer---Insecticide---Antiseptic

Used by 50 State Agricultural Colleges for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Poultry, Dogs


PROMOTER OF HEALTH
ZENOLEUM
NUMBER ONE
DISINFECTANT SHEEP-DIP
INSECTICIDE ANTISEPTIC
ANIMAL DIP LICE KILLER
FOR ALL LIVE STOCK
DISINFECTANT
ANIMAL DIP
THE ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
WINDSOR, ONT.

Here is the most wonderful Disinfectant, Animal Dip and Livestock Remedy in all the world. It kills lice and vermin of all kinds. Cures sores and wounds on animals and poultry. It is very economical and can always be depended upon for positive results.

TRY A CAN ON OUR SAY SO

8 ounce, 30c; quart, 60c; gallon $1.75; five gallons, $7.50

Special quart can 70c, postpaid

The Zenoleum Guarantee: If Zenoleum Products are not all we say they are, or even what YOU think they should be, you can have your money back. No argument, no letters, JUST MONEY. Don't that make you feel safe?

ZENOLEUM LICE POWDER

ZENOLEUM
POWDER
25 CENTS
LICE KILLER

This is especially prepared for poultry, but is efficient on all livestock. It does destroy lice and mites on poultry, removes fleas from dogs and lice from cattle and horses. We are positive this is the VERY BEST of all the lice powders, and we guarantee it absolutely. **Price for Full One-Pound Package, 30c not prepaid. Postpaid, 35c.**

KOW KURE

Kow Kure.—This is different from anything ever discovered for cow troubles. It is the only cow medicine that is strictly for cows only. It is not a stock food, but a specific remedy especially for cow diseases, such as Barrenness, Scours, Milk Fever, Caked Udder, Bloating, Red Water, Swelling of the Bag, etc. It prevents abortion and removes retained after-birth. It tones up the system, renews vitality, restores appetite to cows that are "off feed," and keeps them healthy. Makes poor cows good; good cows better, and makes more money for cow owners. It increases the milk flow, and enables the cows to produce strong, vigorous calves. It's the dairyman's gold mine, and a sure profit payer. **Price 60c cans, weight 1¾ lb. and $1.20 cans weight 3½ lbs. Add postange.**

Particularly good for use in

STABLES
GARAGES
CELLARS
DAIRIES
FACTORIES
COW BARNS

PAINTS AND DISINFECTS AT THE SAME TIME

CARBOLA

Saves Time and Labor
Gives Better Results

Particularly good for use in

CHICKEN COOPS
CREAMERIES
OUTBUILDINGS

Disinfects and Paints at the same time, Saving Labor, Money and Time

Carbola is two things in one—a paint and a disinfectant. It is not a whitewash or a kalsomine. It is a finely-powdered mineral pigment, the same as used by many paint makers, combined with a germicide twenty times stronger than pure carbolic acid—but neither poisonous nor caustic. **Carbola** dries out a clear snow white—not dark or colorless—so there is no chance of missing any part of the surface under treatment. It stays white and it has no disagreeable odor. **Carbola paints and disinfects at one operation, with the same labor and in the same time required to whitewash or disinfect only.**

It costs ten cents or less to cover 250 square feet of surface with **Carbola.** This is no more than the cost of disinfectant alone, or of white-wash if the time and trouble spent in mixing it is figured as worth anything. Used for disinfecting purposes, **Carbola** is as efficient as any good disinfectant. Used as a paint for "cleaning up," it is very much better than whitewash, the equal of cold water paint or kalsomine, and is easier to prepare and apply.

Whitewash is used in poultry houses, stables, dairies, creameries, cheese factories, etc., to make them look clean, bright and cheerful and also because it is believed to be a disinfectant. Whitewash is not a disinfectant in the true sense of the word. Its sanitary value might be said to depend almost wholly upon the fact that dirt breeds disease and a white surface shows where the dirt is so it can be removed; and because the clean appearance is an incentive to keep the building really clean and wholesome all the time.

Whitewash blisters, cracks and peels—and so makes nesting places for lice, mites and disease germs. In farm buildings a whitewashed surface needs disinfecting as often, if not oftener, than an unpainted surface.

Whitewash is applied to walls for one of two purposes—sanitation or light. In factories, cellars of homes, stores, apartment houses, etc., sanitation is an important factor, but the extra light that can be obtained from whitened walls is most essential. Experiments prove that when the walls of a building are whitened the light is increased about one-third. **Carbola** will make a white spot on whitewash.

In the cellars of homes and stores, and in warehouses where food products are kept, the use of **Carbola** is almost a necessity from the standpoint of health. Its use destroys odors and mustiness, kills disease germs, microbes and bacteria, and deprives flies, spiders and other insects of their breeding haunts. In garages, factories, warehouses, engine rooms, stables, sanitariums, etc.,—anywhere that whitewash or cold water paint is used—**Carbola** can be depended upon to give thoroughly satisfactory results.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CARBOLA OVER WHITEWASH

The painting and disinfecting qualities of **Carbola** and the method of mixing and applying it have already been explained. It comes in convenient sized packages. It doesn't spoil by standing so can be purchased and kept on hand ready to use whenever convenient, or on a rainy day when work out of doors must be stopped. **Carbola** is ready as soon as it is mixed with water—the whole process doesn't take five minutes. It can be applied either with a brush or with a sprayer. Compare this with the time and trouble it takes to mix whitewash.

PRICES:

Trial package by parcel post (Paints and disinfects 250 square feet)	30 cents
10 pounds (makes 10 gals.)	$1.25
20 pounds (makes 20 gals.)	2.50
50 pounds (makes 50 gals.)	5.00

These prices are not postpaid. If wanted by parcel post, add postage.

SEND FOR CARBOLA BOOKLET--IT'S FREE.

YOU WILL PROFIT IN LIVE STOCK BY USING

The Great Worm Destroyer

TRADE MARK
SAL VET
REG. U.S. PAT OFF

The Great Live Stock Conditioner

HOW IT COMES

If Wanted Sent by Parcel Post Add Postage

15 pounds cost $1.55; enough for 60 days for 15 hogs or sheep, or 4 horses, mules or cattle.

40 pounds cost $2.90; enough for 60 days for 40 hogs or sheep, or 10 horses, mules or cattle.

100 pounds cost $6.65; enough for 60 days for 100 hogs or sheep, or 25 horses, mules or cattle.

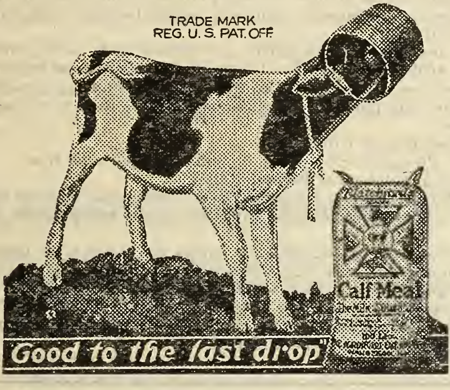
200 pounds cost $12.25; enough for 60 days for 200 hogs or sheep or 50 horses, mules or cattle.

300 pounds cost $17.85; enough for 60 days for 300 hogs or sheep, or 75 horses, mules or cattle.

Blatchford's Products

The outstanding reason for the great popularity of Blatchford's Calf Meal, Blatchford's Pig Meal, Blatchford's Lamb Meal, Blatchford's Milk Mash and Blatchford's Egg Mash, is that each of them gives bigger profits and better and quicker results to farmers, dairymen and poultrymen, than they can secure from *anything* else.

TRADE MARK
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.


Calf Meal
Good to the last drop

Blatchford's Calf Meal

First on the Market—First in Quality—First in Results

Blatchford's Calf Meal is the *original* milk-substitute. It was the *first* on the market. For over one-third of a century it has been successfully used in raising calves by the most progressive farmers and dairymen in this country. It is the *only* calf meal backed by so remarkable a record.

Its success is due to three things. **First**—its *quality.* Blatchford's is above all a *quality* calf meal. Only the best materials are used in its manufacture. It contains no waste materials or by-products of low feeding value. **Second**—it contains all the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf. The finest and healthiest of calves can be raised upon it. **Third**—it is economical. One pound makes a full gallon of pure milk-substitute and it can be used at *less than half the cost* of using milk.

Blatchford's Calf Meal raises calves from babyhood. It is extremely palatable. It is easy to feed. It saves both milk and money. It will *pay* you to use it.

Sold in 100-, 50- and 25-pound bags. Satisfaction guaranteed with every bag. Price: 100 pounds, $6.75; 50 pounds, $3.75; 25 pounds, $2.40.

Blatchford's Milk Mash

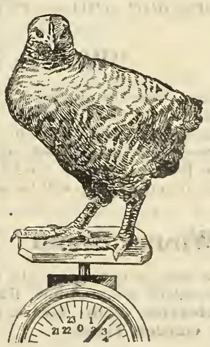
Should be Every Chick's First Feed

Blatchford's Milk Mash is the favored starting and growing feed of the most prominent poultry-raisers in the country. It contains all the feeds and nutriment chicks need *right from the start.* It shields them from white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness.

This mash is neither a tonic nor a medicine but a nutritious, wholesome, palatable body-builder. It promotes health, vitality and growth by building up sturdy, disease-resistant frames.

It does not force, but by supplying proper nourishment to each and every part of the body it promotes steady and complete development in the shortest possible time.

Blatchford's Milk Mash contains no screenings, hulls or cheap by-products from the manufacture of breakfast foods, cereal foods or scratch grains. It carries chicks *all the way*—starts, grows and matures—*without change of feed.*



2¼ lbs. at 8 weeks!
Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

This is the safest, the most economical and the best starting and growing feed on the market. Use it. Sold in 100- and 25-pound bags and 4-pound cartons. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price: 100 pounds, $6.75; 25 pounds, $2.40.

FERTILIZERS

FEED THE SOIL AND IT WILL FEED YOU

WHAT IS A MANURE?

The answer from most people would be that a Manure is the sweepings or refuse from a stable or cow pen, and in that they would be quite right; but their definition would be too circumscribed, as a Manure might be some one of a hundred or more other articles, possessing in whole or in part one or more of those substances used by plants as food.

Stable Manure contains, in varying degrees, three of those necessary simples which, in union with a fourth, make what is termed a complete Manure, and accordingly Stable Manure is always efficient; but except in the vicinity of large cities, it cannot be had in sufficient supply, consequently farmers in remote localities must look elsewhere for a plant food, if they require a large quantity.

Briefly speaking, all crops absolutely require four ingredients to stimulate and sustain them to a perfect growth, those four being Nitrogen, Potash, Phosphoric Acid and Lime. The last being in itself of least importance, but frequently of very great advantage as an alterative of existing soil conditions. Fortunately, farmers situated far removed from city supplies of Stable Manure, can purchase as commercial articles these very same desirable ingredients which the Stable Manure contains.

Nitrogen can be obtained from Nitrate of Soda, Dried Fish or Dried Meat.

Phosphoric Acid, in the form of Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate Slag, Rock Phosphate and Ground Bone.

Potash in the form of Wood Ashes, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, Kainit.

These three, the Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, all mixed together form a compound suitable for any crop, though different crops require varying proportions of each ingredient, some plants being known as Potash plants, others as Phosphoric Acid plants.

Commercial Fertilizers are frequently condemned by farmers, because they expect too much from them. They do not hesitate to apply 6 to 12 tons of Stable Manure to an acre, each ton costing from $1.00 to $1.50 and labor costing $4.00 or $5.00, while when they come to apply Commercial Fertilizers, they sometimes think they are liberal if they are putting on $8.00 to $10.00 at comparatively no cost of labor at all.

Commercial Fertilizers applied at the same cost per acre as Stable Manure will always give good results, provided there is sufficient and continuous rainfall to properly solve the materials.

"WINNER BRAND" FERTILIZERS

"The Most Economical and Efficient Fertilizers on the Market"

In recommending "Winner Brand" Fertilizers we wish to call attention to the fact that these Fertilizers have been prepared to fill the requirements of the average Soil. They contain the correct proportion of NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID and POTASH.

"Winner Brand"

Fertilizer should be applied to the Soil in the Spring before the end of the rainy season. They may be sown broadcast or applied near the Plants—never against the Plants or Trees, etc.—never plow under. We recommend 500 to 600 lbs. per acre of "WINNER BRAND" Fertilizer and an abundant crop will be assured.

"Winner Brand" Fertilizer No. 1

This may be considered the best general Fertilizer, but is particularly adapted for: **Raspberries, Loganberries, Blackberries, Grain, Grass, Clover, Corn, Hops, and Early Garden Truck.**

Nitrogen 2% **Phosphoric Acid 10%**
Potash 2%

Price F. O. B. Portland	**Per 10 lbs.**	**$ .75**
	Per 25 lbs.	**1.25**
	Per 50 lbs.	**1.75**
	Per 100 lbs.	**3.00**

If wanted by Parcel Post, add postage.

GROUND ROCK PHOSPHATE

CAN YOU AFFORD TO GO WITHOUT IT?

All agricultural experts agree that phosphorous is an element most universally found lacking in the average soil of this country and the cheapest way to supply this element and thereby build up the soil and maintain its fertility is by using ground rock phosphate.

Our phosphate rock is reduced to a fine flour and experiments have shown that about one-fourth of this finely ground phosphate rock will readily dissolve and can be taken up immediately by the roots. The remaining three-quarters will become available as rapidly as the growing crops demand. It is well to mix stable manure with this ground rock phosphate at the rate of about 50 to 100 lbs. of phosphate to one ton of manure. Too much of this ground rock phosphate cannot be applied, as it will all remain in the soil and will become available gradually and there is no danger of it being dissolved and carried off in the drainage. This is a concentrated form of phosphoric acid and it is actually the cheapest form in which to buy phosphoric acid. Our present stock contains 17 per cent available phosphoric acid. **Per lb. 5c; 125 lb. Bag $2.00.**

Write for Price in larger quantities.

BLOOD MEAL

Pure Blood, cooked, dried and finely ground. A quick-acting fertilizer, analyzing very high in effective nitrogen; in fact, the nitrogen of Dried Blood is one of the most effective forms of organic nitrogen known. This also carries some phosphorus; is a strong fertilizer, a little going a long way. **Write for price.**

FISH GUANO

Fish scraps, cooked, dried and ground, is a strong fertilizer, high in nitrogen, carrying considerable phosphorus and used largely by vegetable growers. We do not recommend this for lawns or city use, as odor is objectionable and particles picked up by dogs have been known to poison them. **Write for price.**

SHEEP GUANO

The best natural manure, dried and ground. Concentrated, soluble; quick in action and free from weed seed. Splendid for vegetables; fine for roses and flowers. Excellent for lawns. Analysis: Nitrogen, 1.25 per cent; phosphoric acid 4.05 per cent.

10 lbs 50c—25 lbs 75c—50 lbs $1.25—100 lbs. $2.10—ton $40.

PURE BONE MEAL

Pure Ground Bone, fine ground, is one of the best fertilizers. This is the only grade of Ground Bone we sell, and is all pure bone, reduced by improved machinery to an even fineness—nothing is added, and is free from any adulterant. This is a very valuable enricher of the soil. Write for price.

GROMORE FERTILIZER

In **Gromore Fertilizer**, the manufacturers have eliminated the ODOR and BULK and give you a fertilizer we can recommend after having thoroughly tried out the same for the past year.

The Best Money Can Buy.
The Best Earth Can Produce.
All Fertilizer—No Filler.
Full Information in Free Book "GROMORE FERTILIZER." Send for it.

2 pound packages.............................. **35c**
(If wanted Sent by parcel post add postage, **15c**)

Remember in figurng price that **GROMORE** is four times the strength of any ordinary fertilizer. It also lasts into the third year in your garden or orchard. Making it the most economical fertilizer on the market. Remember **GROMORE** fertilizer does not leach (wash) out or evaporate. Will keep indefinitely should you have left any over from package or bag.

Explicit instruction how to do things with house plants, garden and flowers and so forth and how to use **GROMORE** is minutely described in our book call **"GROMORE FERTILIZER."** Samples and book on application free.

It is dependable, soluble, sure, clean, lasting, economical, efficient and guaranteed.

NITRATE OF SODA
or Chili Saltpeter

Nitrate of Soda is not a substitute for other manures. but we recommend it as the cheapest and best form in which to apply Nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers. If your object is **to grow maximum crops** you must in some way furnish the plants with Nitrogen. No matter what manure or fertilizer is used the Nitrogen must be converted into Nitrate before the plants can use it.

HOW TO USE NITRATE OF SODA

Remove the lumps before using and break them up, which can be done by pounding. Use as a top-dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre on the following vegetables, when plants are well established: **Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Celery, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Spinach, Onions.**

For **Asparagus**, a top-dressing of 250 lbs. per acre just as soon as the first shoots make their appearance.

For **Strawberries**, a top-dressing of about 100 lbs. per acre after the plants have blossomed.

For the **Home Garden** apply as a solution one ounce to two gallons of water.

Price (subject to market changes), 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. $1.35. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Market unsettled, cannot be mailed.

HOW NITRATE OF SODA HELPS CROPS

The highest agricultural authorities have established by careful experimentation that 100 pounds per acre of Nitrate of Soda applied to crops has produced the INCREASED yields tabulated as follows:

Barley	400	lbs. of grain.
Corn	280	" "
Oats	400	" "
Rye	300	" "
Wheat	300	" "
Potatoes	3,600	" Tubers.
Hay, upwards of	1,000	" Barn cured.
Cotton	500	" Seed cotton.
Sugar Beets	4,000	" Tubers.
Beets	4,900	" "
Sweet Potatoes	3,900	" "
Cabbages	6,100	Pounds.
Carrots	7,800	Pounds.
Turnips	37	per cent.
Strawberries	200	quarts.
Onions	1,800	Pounds.
Asparagus	100	bunches.
Tomatoes	100	baskets.
Celery	30	per cent.
Hops	100	pounds.

Nitrate of Soda is a plant tonic, and an energizer; it is not a stimulant in any sense of the word.

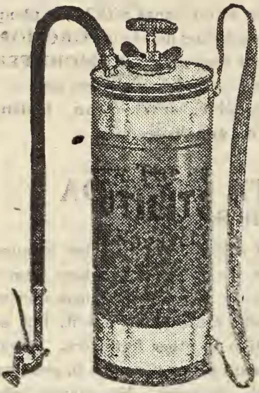
It may be used alone, without other fertilizers, as a Top-Dressing, at the rate of not more than 100 pounds to the acre.

The amount usually applied to orchards about 20 years old and in full bearing is about 10 pounds per tree of a mixture of 5 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda, and 5 lbs. of Acid Phosphate applied broadcast early in the Spring, before plowing the orchard.

Where the trees are set 40 feet apart each way, this makes an application of only about 270 pounds per acre, and this amount per acre should be doubled on a poor sandy or gravelly soil that is very deficient in humus, or when there are twice as many trees on an acre; or when the orchard is in sod, and thus does not receive the benefit of the plant food which is set free by frequent tillage.

Write for Price

UTILITY KNAPSACK SPRAYER



TANK capacity 3½ gallons; size 7¼x20 inches. Made of heavy galvanized IRON or BRASS. All seams sweated and riveted. Tested at 95 pounds. Tank equipped with STANDARD HOSE CONNECTION and heads so constructed as to eliminate danger of blowing out.

PUMP Cylinder is made of heavy brass tubing with BRONZE BALL CHECK VALVE contained within brass cage. NO SPRINGS TO WEAKEN, NOR RUBBER TO DECAY. Pump and filling cap held securely by screw top. NO TWISTING ACTION ON GASKET, thereby prolonging its life.

NOZZLE of our own patent, made of brass, can be adjusted to be operated at any desired distance. SHUT-OFF IS ALWAYS AT NOZZLE END; designed with large waterways and strainer to prevent clogging. Seat and valve stem made of brass and equipped with stuffing box. Equipped with our No. 65 Angle Nozzle unless otherwise ordered.

Packed one in a box, shipping weight complete, 10 pounds.

No. 10 Galvanized, **$6.00**; Brass **$10.00.**

UTILITY SPRAY NOZZLES AND FITTINGS

No. 70. Straight nozzle and control only. Price each **$1.75**

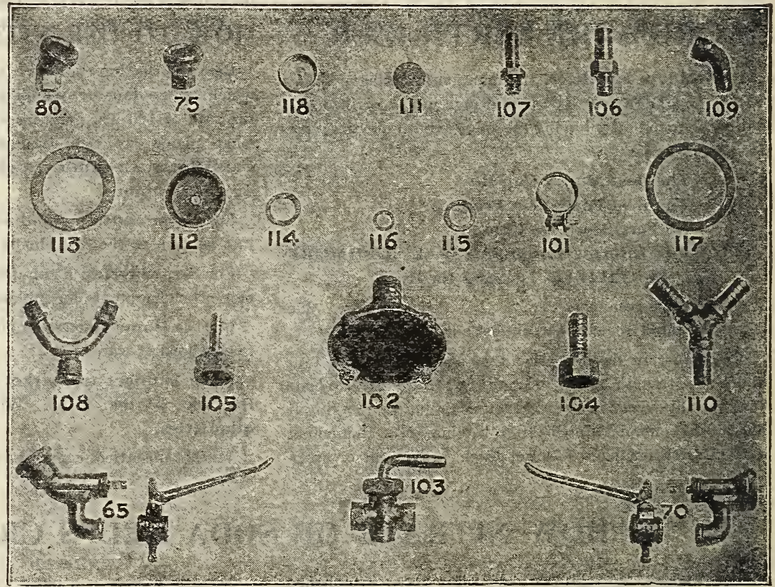
No. 65. Angle 45° and control only. Price each **$1.85**

Utility Service Nozzles

These nozzles are of extra large capacity, especially adapted for high pressure. Packed with two steel discs and a brass strainer. Female connection for ¼ in gas pipe.

No. 75 Straight nozzle and strainer. Price each 75c

No. 80 Angle nozzle and strainer. Price each 80c



No.	Price List	
101	Hose Clamps:	
	Size ⅜ in., ½ in. or ¾ in., per doz	$0.50
	Size 1 in., per dozen	2.25
	Size 1¼ in., per dozen	2.80
102	Utility Strainers, made of heavy brass casting:	
	Size for ¾ in. hose has a screen 3¼ in. diameter. Price each.	1.25
	Size for 1 in. and 1¼ in. hose has a screen 4⁷/₁₆ in. diameter. Price each.	1.90
103	Brass lever stop-cock with ¼ in. female pipe threads both ends. Price each	.85
104	Brass Hose Couplings:	
	Sizes ½ in., ¾ in. Each	.25
106	Brass Couplings, one end fitted for ¼ in. gas pipe, other end for ⅜ in. or ½ in. hose. Price each	.25
108	Brass Y, tapped ¼ in. pipe at butt and other ends to fit our Nos. 75 and 80 nozzles. Price each	.40

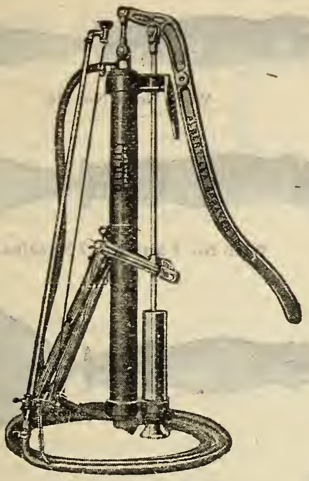
No.	Price List	
109	Brass Elbow, sixty degree, both ends ¼ in. pipe. Price each	.20
110	Y casting to fit ½ in. hose. Each	.35
111	Steel Nozzle Spray Disc fits our Nos. 65, 70, 75, 80 Utility Nozzles. Price per dozen	.50
112	Pump Leather, 1⅞ in. diameter, fits our Nos. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 Sprayers. Price per dozen	.50
113	Gasket fits our Nos. 10, 15 Sprayers. Price per dozen	.50
114	Gasket fits our Nos. 65, 70, 75, 80 Utility Nozzle. Price per dozen	.25
115	Gasket fits our Nos. 104, 105 hose connections. Price per dozen	.25
116	Gasket fits our Stuffing Nut on our Utility Nozzles. Price per dozen	.25
117	Gasket fits all our Fruit Jar Sprayers. Price per dozen	.25

Order by Number Only

UTILITY ADJUSTABLE NOZZLES—Nos. 65 and 70

With our patent feature the shut-off is always at discharge end regardless of what length pole is used. This eliminates use of stop-cock—a very troublesome feature. Nozzle seats are brass, not rubber.

Utility No. 45-A
BARREL PUMP

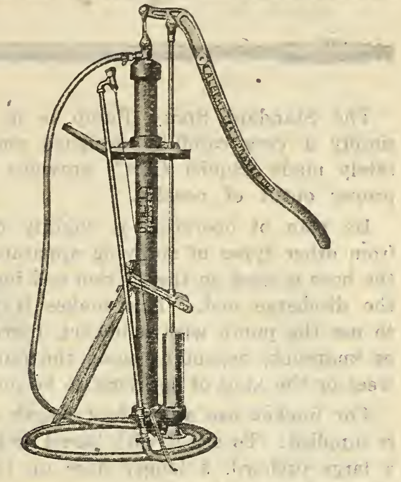


Recommended for heavy duty spraying. Correct in principle as well as substantial in construction.

Designed so a vertical up and down stroke is always maintained. In ordinary pumps there is a swaying tendency in the stroke that disturbs the pumping action and causes undue wear on plunger and cylinder.

Our special bearer link at top of pump aids easy operation. Extra large water ways permit higher pressure with little effort. Cylinder is made of heavy brass 2⅛ in. diameter. Brass plunger can be adjusted without removing, having special treated cotton wick packing to prevent corrosion by chemicals. All working parts that come in contact with liquids are brass. Bronze ball valves easily removed. Pressure of 150 to 200 lbs. can be maintained.

Utility No. 50-A
BARREL PUMP



In complete outfits we furnish our patented Utility adjustable nozzle No. 65, shown on page 81, which always gives control of spray at nozzle end regardless of length of pole used. A fine strainer avoids getting sediments into working parts.

Shipping weight crated, No. 45, 50 lbs.
Shipping weight crated, No. 50, 60 lbs.
Utility No. 45—Less hose nozzle and pole.
Price $12.70.
Utility No. 45-A—Complete as shown in cut.
Price $17.20.
Utility No. 50—Less hose, nozzle and pole.
Price $15.00.
Utility No. 50-A—Complete as shown in cut.
Price $19.50.
If pumps are wanted fitted to Painted Barrel, add $3.00.

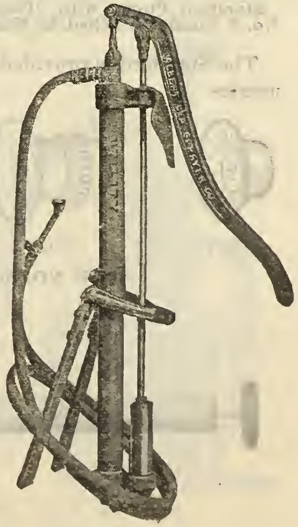
Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

Utility No. 90-A
BARREL PUMP

The material and construction of this pump is of the same high standard as our Nos. 45 and 50, but has a smaller capacity. It is of ample size to supply two nozzles, and can be fastened to the chime of any barrel with three bolts. All working parts are brass. Pump is constructed with mechanical agitator, standard hose connection and plunger which can be adjusted and repacked without removing. Our No. 80 Angle Service Nozzle is furnished as regular equipment. Recommended for the same use as our larger pumps. Shipping weight 31 pounds.

Utility No. 90—Less hose and nozzle, price..........	$13.40
Utility No. 90-A—Complete as shown above, price...	16.50
If pumps are wanted fitted to painted barrels add....	3.00

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice



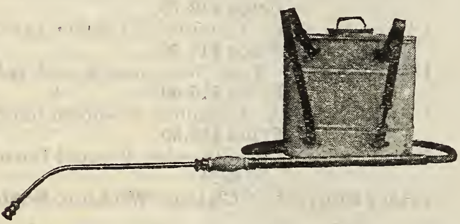
The Standard Spray Pump

The Standard Spray Pump is in reality simply a very carefully designed and accurately made "Squirt Gun," provided with a proper outfit of nozzles.

Its plan of operation is slightly different from other types of spraying apparatus since the hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, tank or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

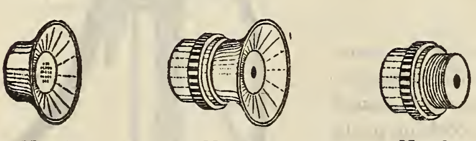
For bucket use a 3½ foot length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

For spraying young or scattered trees or truck crops such as potatoes, tobacco, etc., the knapsack and short extension are used. With these attachments, the Standard will spray potatoes one row at a time at the rate of an acre an hour or better.



Standard Pump with "Potato" Extension and No. 3 Nozzle Attached to Knapsack.

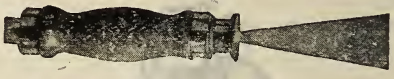
The Standard is provided with a set of three nozzles.



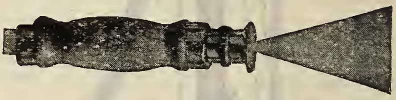
No. 1 No. 3 No. 2

THE NOZZLES

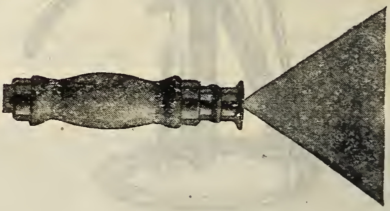
The cuts below show the different kinds of spray produced by different combinations of these nozzles.



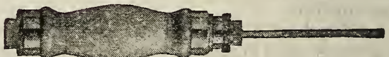
With No. 1 Nozzle



With No. 1 and No. 2 Nozzles.



With No. 3 Nozzle.



With No. 2 Nozzle.

WHAT THE STANDARD WILL DO.

Spray orchards large or small.
Spray vineyards and bushes.
Spray Potatoes and all truck crops.
Spray whitewash.
Spray cattle dip and disinfectants.
Spray the tallest fruit tree FROM THE GROUND.

Saves OVER HALF THE TIME and does its work thoroughly.

The Standard is made entirely of Brass. No Leather Packings. No Iron Castings to rust or decay. Nothing to get out of order.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

PRICE LIST.

The Standard with 3½ feet hose and full set nozzles, each	$5.00
Knapsack attachments, each	3.00
Extensions, 19 in. long, each	.75
Extra hose, per foot	.12

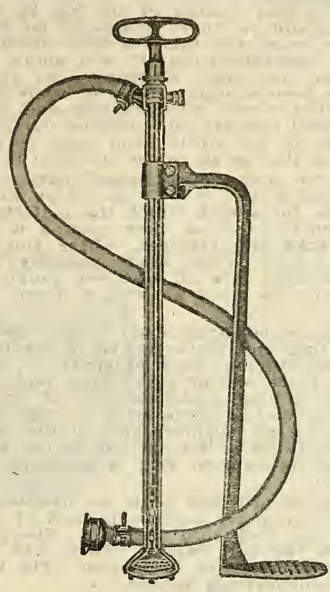
THE "NEW MISTY"

A general purpose Sprayer for farm, stable or garden uses. Handles fly-oils, bug poisons and disinfectants. Has large powerful pump. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Tank 4x4½-in. Length over all, 21 inches. Holds one quart.

No. 12, price each, postpaid.............60c

AUTO-SPRAY No. 6

"In a Class By Itself"



FIRST—

Double Acting

The pump sprays perfectly on both the up and down strokes. About one-half the energy is required as with an ordinary pump and the spray is continuous. Besides saving labor, this pump saves considerable time.

SECOND—

High Pressure

Cylinder of this pump is very small in diameter, necessitating but little effort to generate a pressure of 200 pounds. There are very few pumps manufactured that can be guaranteed for this high pressure.

THIRD—

Strainer in Intake and Discharge

This pump is equipped with a brass suction strainer as well as the strainer in the nozzle; hence, any sediment or dirt is twice prevented from clogging the nozzle. This advantage is apparent to anyone who has used a bucket pump.

FOURTH—

Made of Brass

The pump and valves complete, are made entirely of brass. For that reason this pump lasts much longer than a bucket pump made of other material.

FIFTH—

Adaptability

This pump is equipped with a foot-rest 16 inches high, enabling the operator to use almost any bucket or container. This is an advantage when you realize that with a good many bucket pumps it is necessary to purchase a special pail.

SIXTH—

Accessibility

Last, but not least, this powerful pump can be taken apart by anyone without using a pair of pliers and reassembled without any tools. The cylinder of this pump can be cleaned as easily as a gun barrel. It is not necessary to carry a tool kit when this pump is being used.

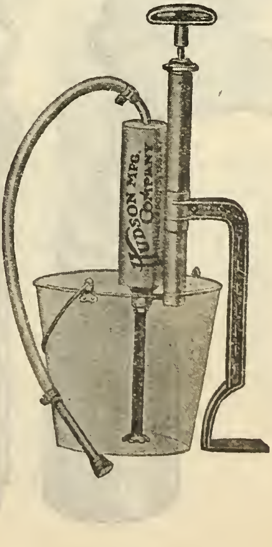
AUTO-SPRAY No. 6

is equipped with malleable iron foot-rest, with a clearance of 16 inches, big, easy-grip iron handle. Brass suction strainer is made of brass casting and screen of large surface. The hose is 3 feet in length and is of extra quality.

Each pump is furnished with two nozzles, one for solid stream and the other for throwing a fine mist spray. The mist-spraying nozzle is fitted with a screen to prevent clogging.

Auto-Spray No. 6, complete as described above $5.50, postpaid

No. 124 MAGIC BUCKET PUMP



A new departure in bucket pump design. The only bucket pump in which both intake and outlet valves are mounted in one cage and easily removable. This pump has a very large capacity. All work being done on the down stroke. Makes a very easy operating Pump. The large air chamber enables the operator to maintain a high pressure and a steady discharge. Pump can be mounted in an eight gallon tank making a very portable and convenient spray outfit. All Parts except handle and foot rest are of brass.

SPECIFICATIONS

Cylinder—Diameter 1 inch, length 15 inches, seamless brass tubing.

Air Chamber—Diameter 3 inches, length 12 inches. Heavy brass double seamed and soldered. Tested to 200 lbs. pressure.

Plunger—Malleable handle. $\frac{5}{16}$-inch rod. Acid proof cup leather. Brass washers.

Discharge Equipment—3 feet ½-inch spray hose. 1 Modoc Nozzle for spray or solid stream.

Standard Package—One in a heavy corrugated carton. Shipping weight 4 lbs.

No. 124 with Modoc Nozzle, price each	$6.00
No. 124A with Bordeau Nozzle, price each	6.50

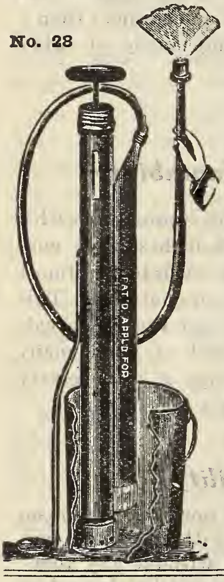
The "Lightning" Whitewash Sprayer and Force Pump

WILL FIT ANY PAIL OR BUCKET.

We take great pleasure in placing this circular of our No. 28 Whitewash Sprayer and Force Pump before the public, as heretofore there has been no way to properly apply whitewash, except the old way, with a brush and this has been unsatisfactory.

A whitewash pump must be so constructed that it will spray the preparation properly and the most important point, it must not clog. Knowing that there would be a big demand for a pump of this sort, we have been experimenting for some time on a machine that would properly spray whitewash, one that would work rapidly and one that would be impossible to clog. This we have accomplished and are now offering our pump to the public and receiving many orders from all parts of the world, and also a great many re-orders, which convinces us that we have a pump that is up to the standard in every respect.

No. 28



This is the only spray pump that will properly spray whitewash without clogging and it will do better work than can be done with a brush, as the force with which the material is applied causes it to penetrate the small crevices, thus making a complete and perfect job. It fills the cracks and crevices, where you will generally find lice, and which places you cannot reach properly with a brush, but this pump forces the liquids into all of these rough places and the work can be done ten times as quick as with a brush, more thoroughly and a great deal neater.

The pump is constructed of heavy galvanized iron, nicely painted, with brass tops and bottoms, and is furnished with a brass nozzle that will give two different sizes of spray. It has a steel stirrup and is furnished with three feet of heavy hose and a foot of extension rod. (The same pump is also made entirely of brass.) It has ball valves, is double action, and is made with a large air chamber, the pressure being held in the air chamber and on the hose so that the nozzle throws a continuous spray or stream and is not affected by the upward stroke. The operator is able to keep a constant pressure on the nozzle with little exertion.

The pump is provided with an overflow, so that the liquids which get above the plunger leather, instead of coming out of the top of the pump, will run back into the pail. The plunger may be taken out instantly, also the ball valves. There are no parts to get out of order and the machine is easy to operate. The brass nozzle will give a spray or stream, whichever is desired.

The pump is used for a bucket spray and force pump, such as for spraying trees, shrubbery, garden use, vegetables, washing wagons, windows, etc., as well as for whitewashing. It will throw a continuous stream 35 feet high. It is very neat in appearance, as well as durable. This is used for whitewashing where the ceiling ishigh and also for spraying trees. Each machine is fully guaranteed.

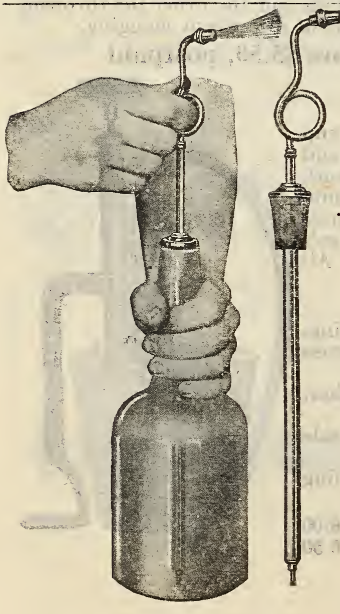
No. 28—Galvanized Iron. Weight 5 lbs. $3.00

A GOOD RECIPE FOR MIXING WHITEWASH AND A FEW THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

For mixing whitewash, take a lump of unslacked lime about the size of your double fist and slack it in about ten quarts of water, also add two handfuls of salt. Let this dissolve and then it is ready for whitewashing. Of course, it is understood that the more times you go over the surface to be whitewashed, the whiter it will get. The salt put into the whitewash is to make it stick to the surface.

No matter how well built your poultry house is, or how nice it may be kept, whitewash it and use the "Lightning" Whitewash Sprayer in doing this, as it gets into the crevices and places that cannot be reached with a brush, and the whitewash is sure death to lice.

The building should be whitewashed at least two or three times a year. Better still use Carbolo see page 80



No. 65 "Vapor" Bottle Sprayer

MADE ENTIRELY OF BRASS WITH BRASS VALVES AND NO PARTS TO WEAR OUT

This "Vapor" Sprayer consists of one seamless brass tube, working inside of an outer brass tube. The vales are of brass with no parts to wear or play out. It is made to fit any ordinary bottle, such as is found in every household, and is attached by simply setting it in the bottle, as you would a cork, in fact the outer tube is provided with a cork, as shown in the illustration, which fits the opening of the bottle snug, making the Sprayer rigid.

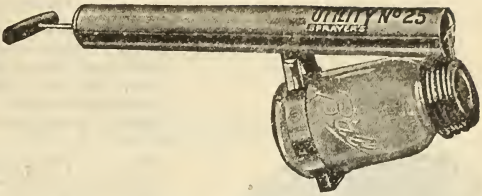
It is operated with great ease, with the finger, through the loop-hole, as shown, and throws a most powerful spray, as fine as a mist; in fact as fine as the steam coming from a tea-kettle.

It is adapted for all kinds of spraying purposes, and cannot be excelled for spraying disinfectants in hospitals, schools, county buildings, etc.; also for disinfecting stables, poultry houses, and for sprinkling clothes, spraying plants about the house, for spraying flower-beds, bushes, etc., in fact for a great variety of purposes.

The nozzle is adjustable for fine or coarse spray. It being made entirely of brass, there are no parts to rust out, if used with strong solutions.

The "Vapor" Sprayer is nicely nickel plated, making it attractive, and is easily operated by man, woman or child. **Price postpaid, $1.50.**

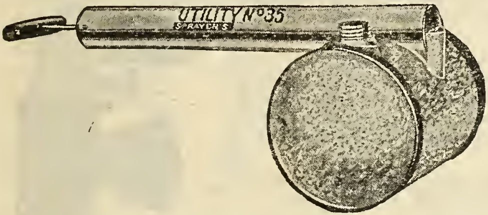
UTILITY No. 25
QUART ATOMIZER



Glass jar with a somewhat longer pump cylinder than the No. 20. Packed separately one in a box to prevent breakage.

No. 25—Price, each, Postpaid........................$1.00.

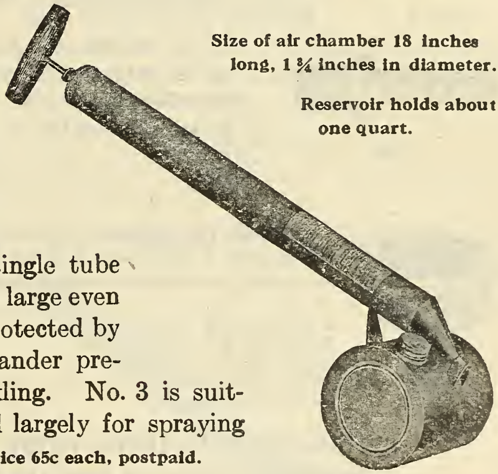
UTILITY No. 35 THREE QUART GALVANIZED SPRAYER



Tank made of heavy galvanized iron, three-quart capacity, having all seams sweated absolutely tight, large filling hole. Pump has extra heavy tin cylinder, with oil treated plunger. Suitable for general use, giving a forceful and wide spray. Well adapted for spraying small plots on the farm and large gardens. Packed separately one in a box.

No. 35—Price, each, Postpaid........... **$1.50**

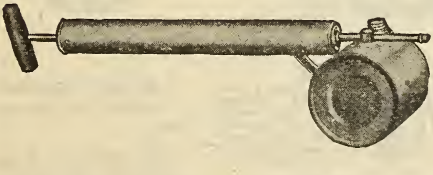
No. 3. Single tube sprayer has an extra large air chamber. The reservoir is provided with a screw cap filling hole. The placing of the reservoir at right angles with the air chamber is a decided advantage. The sprayer is always right side up. This sprayer is made with a single tube extending into the reservoir. It throws a large even mist-like spray. The discharge tube is protected by a band brace. The plunger leather expander prevents the leather from drying up or wrinkling. No. 3 is suitable for all spraying purposes, and is used largely for spraying disinfectants, insecticides, fly oil, etc. **Price 65c each, postpaid.**



Size of air chamber 18 inches long, 1 ¾ inches in diameter.

Reservoir holds about one quart.

LOWELL CONTINUOUS SPRAYER

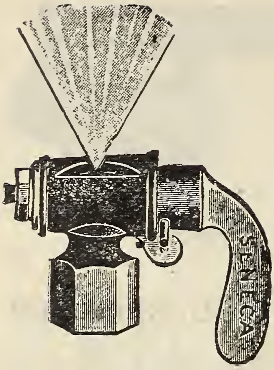


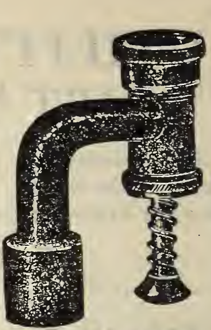
A hand spray that gives **a continuous spray.** Made in tin. It readily handles Fly Oils, Insecticides and Disinfectants.

Two spray nozzles—direct and slanting. Brass ball check valve, non-corrosive. Spray tubes and nozzles all brass. Easily taken apart for cleaning. Solution tank made of heavy metal. No bursting of tank under air pressure. One-fourth inch non-rustable plunger rod. Special cupped leathers. Convenient can screw for filling. Pump tube 14 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter. Length, 18 inches over all. Capacity, full quart.

$1.00 Postpaid

Prices subject to change

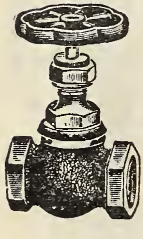

No. 10

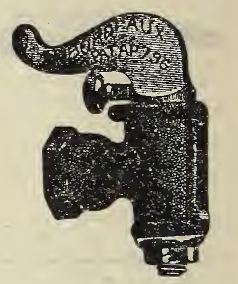

No 1.

No. 1. **"VERMOREL"** spray nozzle with degorger affords a conical discharge, adapting it for close range spraying of vines, trees, etc. It is readily cleaned in operating by pulling or pressing the degorger against limb of tree, or pressing with thumb. A very popular nozzle everywhere. Price $1.00.

No. 2. **TWO-DISCHARGE "VERMOREL"** nozzle covers twice the surface sprayed by the single nozzle. It is without doubt the best nozzle for general orchard work. **Price, $2.00.**

No. 10 **"SENECA"** spray nozzle gives a very wide spray, covering a great area. The discharge can be easily graduated. The nozzle may be cleaned by turning plug across the opening. The discharge is fan-shaped, and can be instantly shut off when not required, thus preventing waste of liquid. Recommended for orchard work. **Price, $1.00.**


No. 15

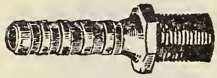

No 20.

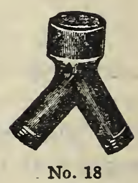
No. 20. **BORDEAUX SPRAY NOZZLE.** Use this nozzle for whitewashing. Will throw a fine fan-shaped spray, and will readily free itself, should it become clogged, by turning the cock-handle. It will throw a solid stream or may be shut off altogether, as desired. It is especially recommended for use in connection with the Bordeaux Mixture. **Price, $1.00.**

No. 15. **GLOVE VALVE.** Can be used on any of our pumps for closing off one nozzle at a time; ¼ inch round. **Price, $1.50.**

No. 18. **BRASS "Y"** is cut ¾-inch female thread on inlet, and ½ or ¾-inch male thread on lateral discharges. **Price, 75c.**

No. 40. **NOZZLE COUPLING AND HOSE STOCK.** Price 40c.


No 40

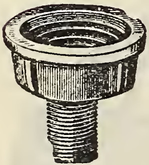

No. 18

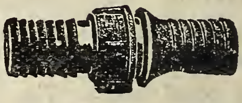
No. 50. **NOZZLE AND HOSE COUPLINGS. Price, 35c.**

No. 55. **BRASS YERDON'S BANDS,** ½ or ¾-inch. **Post-paid, each, 5c; per doz., 50c.**

No. 56. **COUPLINGS—**

½ or ¾-inch	Postpaid, 35c.
1-inch	Postpaid, 40c.
1¼-inch	Postpaid, 75c.


No. 50


NO. 56

BAMBOO EXTENSION—Has iron pipe inside of bamboo. Has stopcock or Globe valve fitted for ¼-inch pipe. Other end cut ¼-inch pipe thread to fit our spray nozzles.

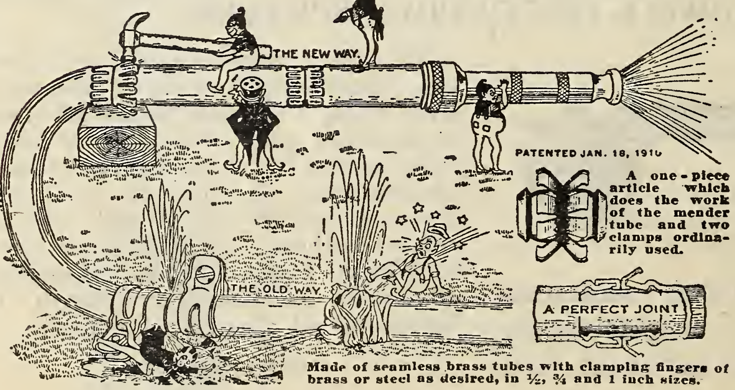
	Bamboo
2 to 4 feet, with Stop Cock	$2.00
6 feet, with Stop Cock	2.35
8 feet, with Stop Cock	2.60
10 feet, with Stop Cock	2.85
12 feet, with Stop Cock	3.10

PERFECT CLINCHING HOSE MENDER

The best mender made. 15c each; 2 for 25c, postpaid.

Slip it in the Hose and Hammer Down —that's all.

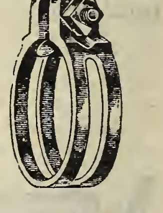
It leaves the Hose as Smooth and Strong and Tight as a New Hose.


THE NEW WAY.
PATENTED JAN. 18, 1910
THE OLD WAY.
A PERFECT JOINT

A one-piece article which does the work of the mender tube and two clamps ordinarily used.

Made of seamless brass tubes with clamping fingers of brass or steel as desired, in ½, ¾ and 1 inch sizes.

MANUFACTURED BY STUBER & KUCK MFG. CO., PEORIA, ILL.


No. 55

HOSE WASHERS—½-inch, per dozen, 10c.

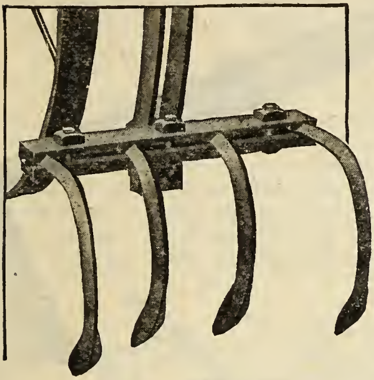
GRAFTING WAX—¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c; postage extra.

RAFFIA—For tying plants and bulbs. Per lb., 75c, postpaid.

GARDEN TOOLS

Hall Cultivator Attachments

for Garden Plows



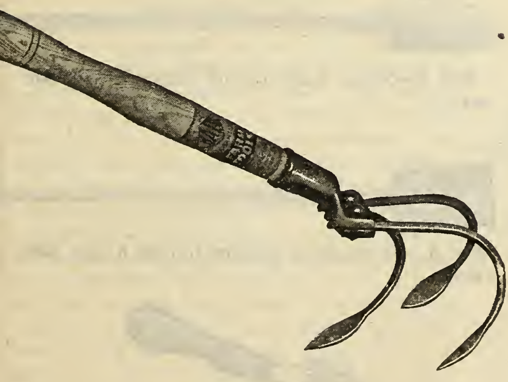
No. 7

Price $1.25 each

Every garden maker who owns a garden plow should have one of these attachments. Prongs are removable, made of high grade spring steel, forged blades, easily attached to any standard make of garden plow.

No. 7—7 prongs, spread of prongs, 12 inches. The center prong may be removed for cultivating both sides of row at once.

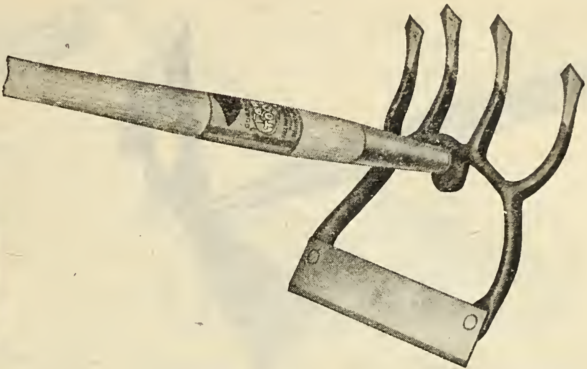
No. 3 Hall Midget Weeder



Price 50c each

Just the tool for weeding among flowers and vegetables where close hand weeding is necessary. Three prongs, high grade spring steel, forged blades, prongs adjustable, 9-inch handle. Weight 1 lb.

No. 6 Combination Hoe-Rake

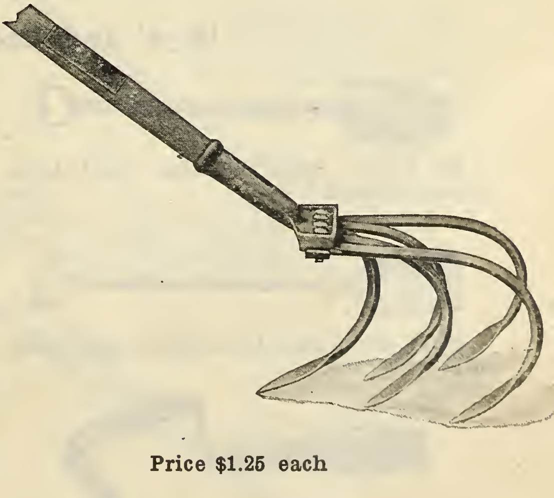


Two tools in one—enables operator to do either hoeing or raking without laying one tool aside and taking up another.

Shovel steel blade, well sharpened and polished—select ash handle, steel ferrule—length 4½ feet, weight 2 lbs.

Price 75c each

No. 1 Hall 5-Prong Cultivator

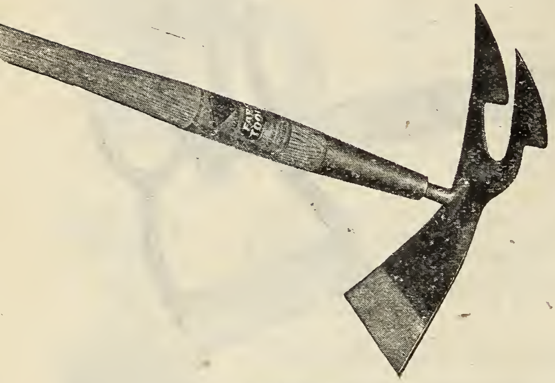


Price $1.25 each

For cultivating, weeding and pulverizing soil, this cultivator is far ahead of the hoe. Adjustable prongs made of spring steel with forged points, spread, tip to tip of prongs, 7 inches. Length, 6 inches; height, 6 inches; 4-ft. high grade handle. Weight 5 lbs. each.

GARDEN TOOLS--Continued

No. 4 Hall 2-Prong Hoe

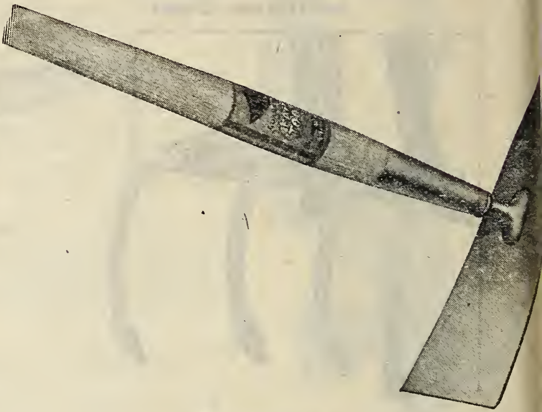


Price 85c

It is a regular hoe with two extra prongs added for making small furrows and close cultivating.

High grade steel blade, 4½ inches wide. Select ash handle 4½ feet long with steel ferrule. Weight 2 lbs.

No. 5 Hall 1-Prong Hoe



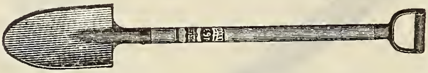
Price 75c

The pointed end of the blade is just the thing for making seed furrows, and wide end of blade to cover seed.

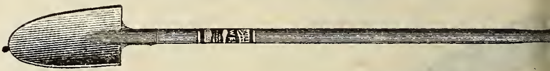
The point is also desirable for cultivating close to plants.

Shovel steel blade—polished, 3½x9 inches. Select ash handle, 4½ feet long—steel ferrule—malleable iron shank riveted to blade, 2 rivets. Weight 2 lbs.

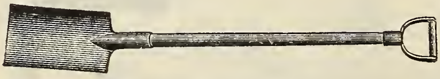
Boys' and Ladies' Garden Spades



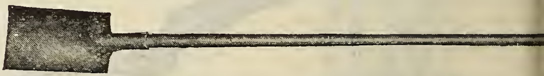
No. 8—39 in. long, D handles, round blades 5½x9, 50c each.



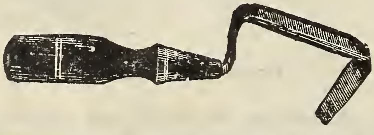
No. 6—50 in. long, round blades 5½x9, 50c each.



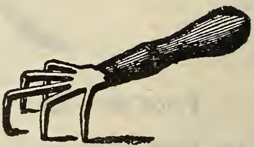
No. 7—39 in. long, D handles, square blades 5½x9, 50c each.



No. 5—50 in. long, square blades 5½x9, 50c each.



Hazeltine Hand Weeder and Scraper, 25c each, postpaid.



Excelsior Weeder Hook, 20c each, postpaid.

We have two dandy collections listed in this catalogue. Be sure to order one, or better both, as we know they will please you. See pages 64 and 112.

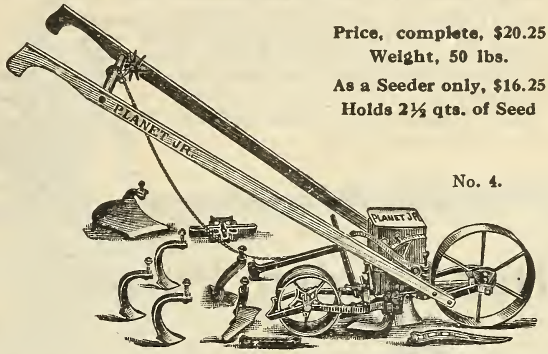
PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Hand Cultivators and Seeders have become a garden necessity. One man with a hand cultivator can do the work of six men with the hoe, and do it easier. All are good, but some are more adaptable for all purposes.

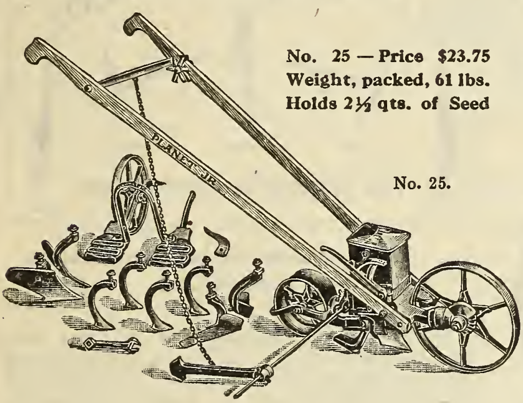
Space will not permit a detailed description of all the garden tools we offer, but a short reference to each will suffice to let you know what we have, and if interested, please write for special circular or detailed description of what you want.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

This tool combines in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. As a Seeder the No. 4 is accurate, simple, durable, reliable and easy running, doing first-class work in every particular. **Price, complete, $20.25**


PLANET JR.
PLANET JR
No. 4.

Price, complete, $20.25
Weight, 50 lbs.
As a Seeder only, $16.25
Holds 2½ qts. of Seed


PLANET JR.
No. 25.

No. 25 — Price $23.75
Weight, packed, 61 lbs.
Holds 2½ qts. of Seed

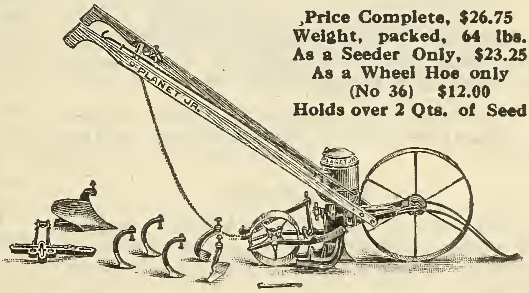
Planet Jr. No. 25, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

This new combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to a good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe. As a drill it is almost identical with No. 4, and as a hoe it is the same as No. 12. The change from drill to wheel hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can recommend. Will sow in drills any thickness or drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; it is very accurate in planting all kinds of garden seeds. Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement. **Complete with all attachments, steel frame. Weight, 61 lbs. Price, $23.75**

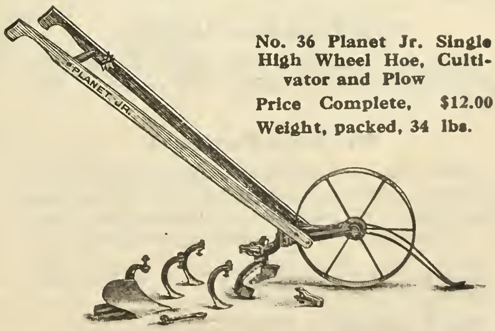
No. 6, Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

This is a late pattern in the well-known line of Planet Jr., hand garden tools and is considered as nearly perfect as it is possible to make. The wheel is made of steel 16½ inches in diameter, which makes it easy running as a drill and gives good clearance under the frame when used as a plow or wheel hoe. The feed is the most accurate that has been invented and can be cut off in an instant by means of a rod extending up to hand-hold on the right handle. As a seeder it will sow in drills or drop in hills four, six, eight, twelve and twenty-four inches apart. The Opening Plow is of new shape and will place the seeds in a narrow row, making it easy for hoeing. As a wheel hoe it is fitted with a frame extension whereby it can be used to straddle the drill rows when plants are small. No. 6 Planet, Jr., Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, weight, packed, 64 lbs............$26.75

No. 6 Planet, Jr., as Hill and Drill Seeder only, weight, packed, 52 lbs...............................$23.00



Price Complete, $26.75
Weight, packed, 64 lbs.
As a Seeder Only, $23.25
As a Wheel Hoe only
(No 36) $12.00
Holds over 2 Qts. of Seed



No. 36 Planet Jr. Single High Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price Complete, $12.00
Weight, packed, 34 lbs.

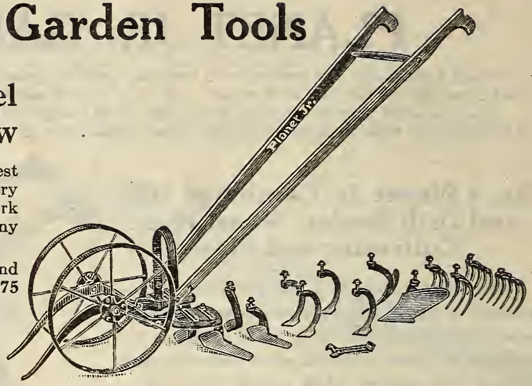
SEND FOR COMPLETE PLANET JR. CATALOGUE

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe Cultivator, Rake and Plow

No. 11 Planet, Jr., Double Wheel Hoes are the greatest tools in the world for the onion growers, and for every grower of crops from drilled seed. They can do more work and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way.

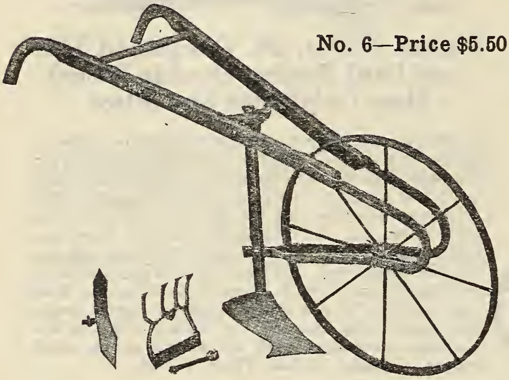
No. 11 Planet, Jr., D. W. Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow, weight, packed, 37 lbs $16.75



Send for Complete Planet Jr. Catalog

Hall Garden Plows

No. 6—Price $5.50



The best garden plow on the market—nowhere else will you find a better made, better equipped plow for such a low price.

Handle quickly adjustable without wrench—adjustable draft for light and deep cultivation.

Swing Frame

Gives the plow a hang or balance—making it easiest running plow on market. The extended curved handle insures steady even draft.

Good Tools Make the Plow

Each tool furnished with Hall Plow is carefully sharpened, polished, will scour in any soil.

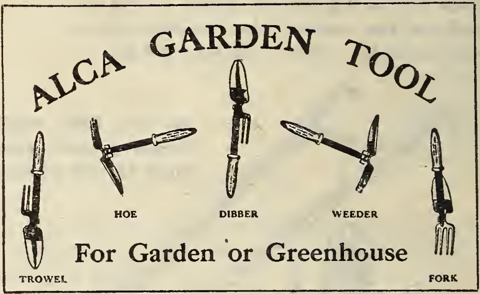
Five Tools Furnished

Plow or mould board for cultivating, hilling, plowing, covering seed. Rake for cultivating, harrowing. Weeder for cutting weeds. Double Diamond Point for marking seed rows, etc.

Extra heavy 24 in. wheel, 3/8 in. oval spokes bushed, to prevent binding.

No. 6 complete, weight 24 lbs.

Price $5.50



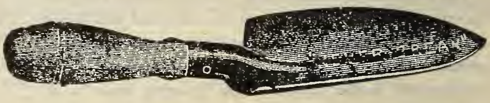
This is a Remarkable Combination 5 Tools in One

While weeding digging and planting and transplanting flowers and plants, you are saved the annoyance of missing tools. Your five-fold paraphernalia consists of a handy combination tool made of the best selected material,—stout and compact,—still occupying a small space and weighing less than a pound.

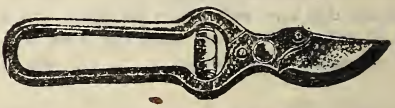
A spring releases the particular tool you desire and the fret and worry of handling 5 separate tools is avoided.

You can easily figure out, what you save in cost, energy and temper.

The price is 50 cents for the whole combination, postpaid.



Garden Trowel, 50c, postpaid.



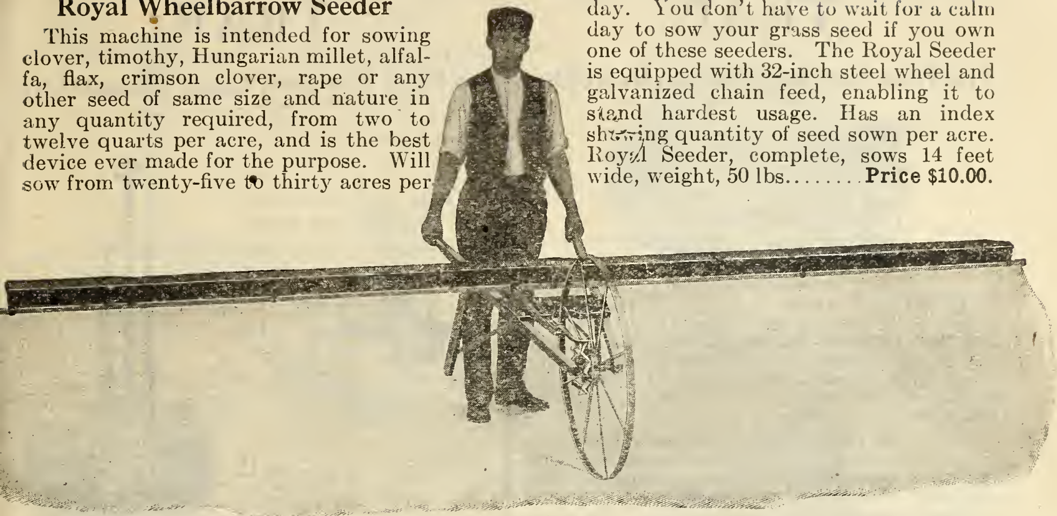
Pruning Shears.

No. 30—9-inch California pattern; black finish, polished blade. **Each, $1.00, postpaid.**

HAND SEEDERS

Royal Wheelbarrow Seeder

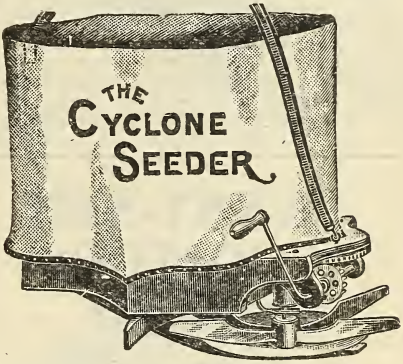
This machine is intended for sowing clover, timothy, Hungarian millet, alfalfa, flax, crimson clover, rape or any other seed of same size and nature in any quantity required, from two to twelve quarts per acre, and is the best device ever made for the purpose. Will sow from twenty-five to thirty acres per day. You don't have to wait for a calm day to sow your grass seed if you own one of these seeders. The Royal Seeder is equipped with 32-inch steel wheel and galvanized chain feed, enabling it to stand hardest usage. Has an index showing quantity of seed sown per acre. Royal Seeder, complete, sows 14 feet wide, weight, 50 lbs........ **Price $10.00.**



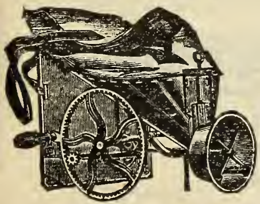
Cyclone Seed Sower

A Very Popular Seeder and Extensively Sold.

This Sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly even and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sow,s clover, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, oats' rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat turnip, and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown to a width of 18 feet, timothy 15 feet, alfalfa 20 feet, wheat 25 feet, millet 18 feet, and oats 18 feet, etc. Full directions on each machine. Thus it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to kind of seed. **Price, $2.00 each, postpaid.**



Cahoon Seeder


CAHOON

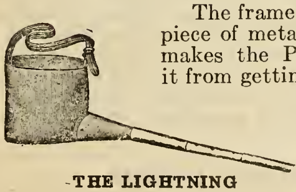
Larger in size than the Cyclone Seed Sower and will distribute the seed over a slightly larger area. One of these machines will last a life time. It will seed evenly, 4 to 6 acres an hour. It will scatter the following distances; wheat, barley, rye, 25 feet; clover and timothy, 18 to 20 feet. The bag and hopper hold about 22 quarts. Weight, 5¼ lbs. **Price, each $4.50 postpaid.**

THE LIGHTNING SEED SOWER

Will sow 40 to 60 acres per day of alfalfa, clover, timothy, millet, etc. Spread seed evenly from 30 to 40 feet. **Price, 90c postpaid.**

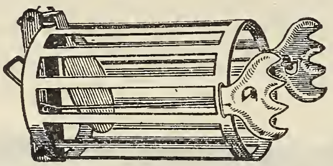
PREMIER BROADCAST SEED SOWER

The frame of the machine, which carries all the bearing parts, is made of one piece of metal, thus assuring perfect and permanent alignment. This feature makes the Premier the easiest running machine on the market and prevents it from getting out of order. The seed is fed to the fan wheel through an adjustable slide, in such a manner as to insure even distribution. The slide can be closed instantly. The grain bag is supported by a strap thrown across the shoulders. The premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, barley, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. **Price, $1.25.**


THE LIGHTNING

IDEAL GOPHER TRAP

The Trap That Put The Go In Gopher



TO SET THE TRAP, grasp the trip-end with the thumbs on the lever and ends of fingers in the opening on each side of the cage (see **illustration at left**). Place trap on your knee, and press the lever in until it strikes the tongue on the catch and raises it. The trigger inside the cage will then drop down by its own weight, and the trap is set.

TO CATCH THE GOPHER, open the hole well down to the runaway; ream out with old knife or spoon to allow the trap to enter, and insert well into the opening; cover with grass or old piece of burlap.

EVERY COMMUNITY infested with gophers should join in a proposition to buy Ideal Traps in large quantities and make a united effort to clear the fields of these pests. Your dealer will be glad to furnish the traps. If not, write to us for name of the nearest distributor. It does not take long for gophers to destroy whole fields of alfalfa. Valuable trees and flower gardens are the delight of these rodents. **Price 50c, postpaid.**

REDDICK MOLE TRAP

No Mole Can Pass Under It and Live

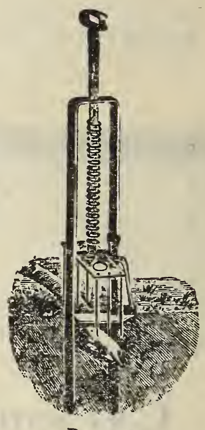
These traps are strong and durable and worth the price to anyone troubled by moles.

Full directions with each trap. (See cut.)

Weight 3 lbs.

Price..............**$1.10**

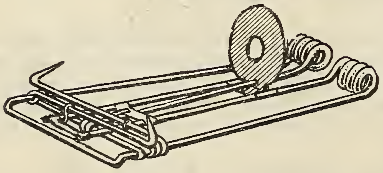
Reddick Mole Trap



REDDICK.

EASY-SET GOPHER TRAP

A Big Seller

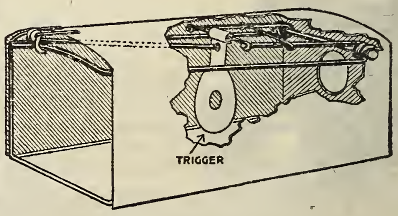


The Easy-Set Gopher Trap is an improvement over all other wire traps, it is small and compact and easily slips in any gopher hole without extra digging. It is absolutely the easiest setting trap ever placed on the market and with the new trigger makes it spring with the slightest touch. Made of heavy steel wire, coppered and enameled, practically indestructible.

Price 25c each, Postpaid

NOX-ALL GOPHER TRAP

The Trap That Takes The "GO" Out of Gopher



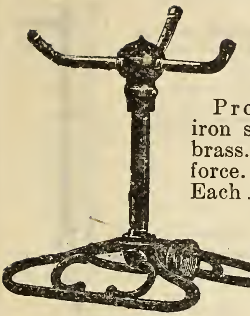
THE NOX-ALL GOPHER TRAP has been greatly improved this year. It is large and stronger throughout and has the new improved trigger which will positively prevent the gopher from filling trap without being caught. Electrically welded together makes it strong and durable. All working parts being on the inside it can be placed into the hole its full length and entirely covered with dirt. Made entirely of steel and enameled. Will last a lifetime.

Price 35c each, Postpaid

LAWN SPRINKLERS

PLUVIUS LAWN SPRINKLER

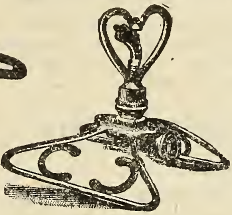
Properly constructed, iron stand, upper part all brass. Turns with small force. Weight, 3½ lbs. Each $2.00



PLUVIUS

BUSY

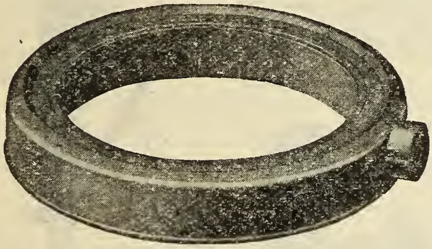
A regular water flirter, runs easy. Weight 2 lbs. Price $1.00



BUSY

THE "FOUNTAIN" FAMILY

Distinguished by the "MIST-LIKE SPRAY"



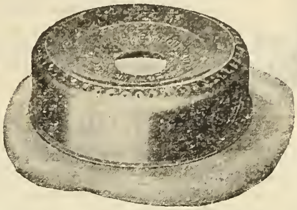
THE "ORIGINAL" FOUNTAIN

Known the Country Over

Price $1.00, Postpaid

THE "BABY" FOUNTAIN

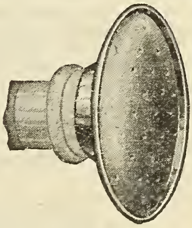
It Sprinkles Square
Price 75c, Postpaid



THE FOUNTAIN "SHOWER"

A Hoze Nozzle with the Mist-Like Spray

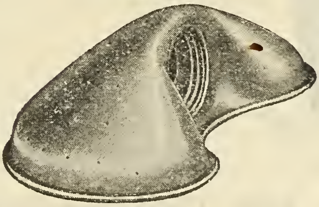
Price 50c, Postpaid



THE "HALF-CIRCLE" FOUNTAIN

It Sprinkles a Semi-Circle Instead of a Full Circle

75c Postpaid



SPRAY AND GARDEN HOSE

Butzer's Best 7-Ply

This hose has been tested to 240 lbs. pressure without injury; made of high-grade rubber and long fibre cotton duck woven especially for service. Thoroughly satisfactory for either barrel or power sprayers.

In lengths of 50 feet, coupled before shipment; 25c for coupling charged on ½ and ¾-inch hose in 25-foot lengths. **Price per foot: ½-inch, 15c; ¾-inch, 18c.**

Butzer's Non-Kinkable

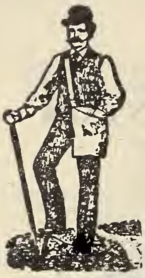
A brand of hose, manufactured especially for greenhouse use. The inner tube is made of the best quality rubber and is very strong; the jacket of canvas or duck is mixed in such a way with the outer cover that it is extremely pliable and will not kink or crack.

Comes in reels of 500 feet, order exact number of feet you require. We can cut in any length.

Price ¾ or ½ inch

	Per ft.		Per ft.
1 to 24 feet...	$ .19	50 to 99 feet .	$ .17
25 to 49 feet...	.18	100 to 400 feet..	.16

Couplings free; sample mailed free if desired.



THE PINGREE

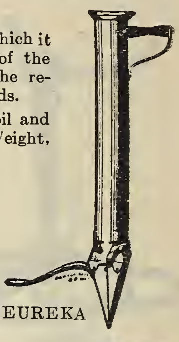
THE PINGREE POTATO PLANTER

This is a wonderful invention. Anybody having from 1 to 30 acres of potatoes to plant will find the Pingree will do the work better, cheaper and quicker than any other machine made.

Any man can plant two acres with perfect ease in a day.

The erect position, the carrying of the seed on the shoulder, the ease with which it can be changed from one shoulder to the other, combine to relieve that part of the farm work of much of its disagreeableness. "Almost as easy as walking!" is the remark of many who have used it. The weight of the planter is only 2½ pounds.

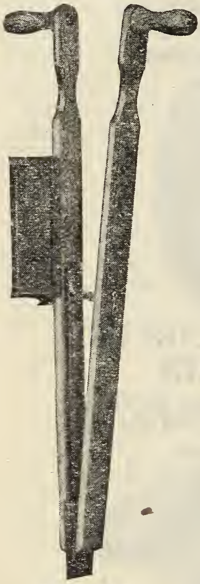
It is very important in planting Potatoes that they be placed in moist soil and covered before the soil dries out; this the Pingree planter does perfectly. Weight, 4 lbs., packed. **Our price this year is only $1.25 each.**



EUREKA

THE EUREKA POTATO PLANTER

It is a tubular planter, and works on the same principle as the Pingree Planter. Some people prefer same on account of not having to drop the Potato so far as in the other Planters. It is a good tool, it is simple, it is strong, it is durable. and is easy to operate. Anybody buying same will be delighted therewith. Weight 5 lbs. **Price $2.00 each.**



THE ACME

HAND CORN AND POTATO PLANTER

THE ACME CORN PLANTER

A two-handled planter; light, strong and durable. Especially adapted for planting in heavy, cloddy or stony soils. The seed dropper of the Acme is a straight slide, which works horizontally and will drop seeds ranging from popcorn to large kidney beans. Made with spring brass cut-off and steel blades.

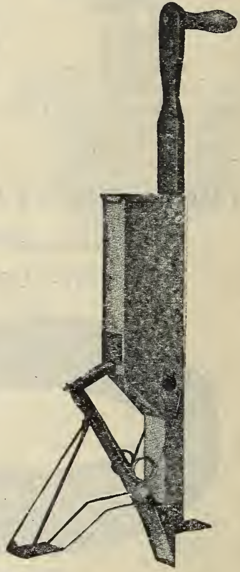
Acme Corn planter, weight 5 lbs..................$1.75

THE SEGMENT ONE-HAND CORN AND BEAN PLANTER

A light, strong, accurate planter. The working parts are of steel, the brush of genuine Chinese bristles, the seed box and hopper of galvanized iron. As the name of the planter indicates, the slide is the segment of a circle and so constructed that there is no friction of lost motion.

Segment Corn Planter, weight 5 lbs. $2.25

If wanted by mail add postage.

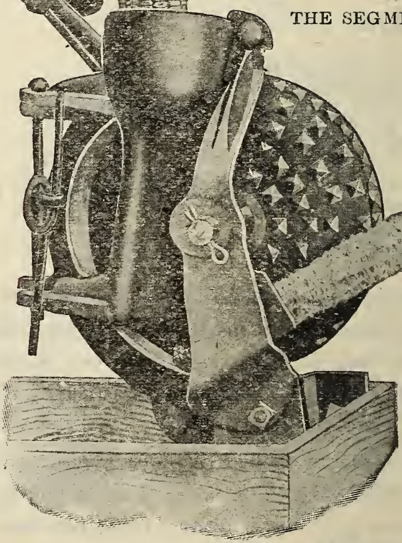


THE SEGMENT

. The "Easy" Hand Corn Sheller

For convenience and general utility this machine cannot be equalled; it is so simple that there is absolutely nothing about it to get out of order, and so strong that it will not break. Its value will be appreciated in the cold winter evenings, when it can be taken into the kitchen beside a warm and comfortable fire. It can be used to shell popcorn, seed corn, corn for poultry, or for any other purpose, and can be easily operated by a child. The adjusting shell is held against the ear of corn by a spring, the tension of which is easily and quickly adjusted. This shell forces the ear of corn against the shelling wheel, and causes the ear to revolve so that the corn is shelled from the ear clean. The shelled corn is dropped into the box to which the sheller is fastened, and the ears are dropped ourside This is certainly a desirable machine for every farmer even for those who own large-sized shellers. It is simple strong, convenient and cheap, and is furnished with or without balance wheel, as shown in the accompanying illustrations.

"Easy" Hand Corn Sheller, with crank only, weight 15 lbs...................................$2.50



"Easy" Corn Sheller with crank only

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

The few following remarks should be read before making up order.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS

While we aim to have all our fruit trees true to name, and hold ourselves ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, all stock that may prove untrue to label, or to refund amount originally paid by the customer, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for such stock as may prove untrue.

Customers will please remember that when our busy season commences we are rushed with orders, and it may be a few days before their orders receive attention; but they may rest assured that there will be no unnecessary delay in shipping.

GUARANTEE. We do not guarantee stock to live, nor will we replace free of cost that which dies or fails to grow, nor can we, in view of the various incidents that the stock is subject to, as the success or failure depends largely on climatic conditions, manner of planting, after care, etc. We do guarantee, however, that our stock will be in a good, live and healthy condition upon departure from our nurseries.

Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders so we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their orders.

It is requested that explicit instructions for marking and shipping packages be plainly written with each order. Should this be omitted or left to us we will use our best judgment, but in all cases the goods are at purchaser's risk after being shipped, and if delay or damage occurs we will not be held responsible.

Our list of varieties has been cut down to the very best.

As usual, 5 will be furnished at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES

(In planting trees the greater distance should be given on the richer soils.)

Apples	20 to 30 feet each way.
Pears (Standard)	20 to 25 feet each way.
Pears (Dwarf)	12 to 15 feet each way.
Quinces	15 feet each way.
Peaches	18 to 24 feet each way.
Plums	15 to 20 feet each way.
Cherries	15 to 20 feet each way.
Blackberries	6 by 4
Raspberries	6 by 3
Currants	5 by 3
Gooseberries	5 by 3
Strawberries (Hills)	36 by 18 inches.
Strawberries (Matted rows)	48 by 12 inches.
Grapes	8x8 to 10x12 feet.

If trees are wanted by mail add 5 cents each for postage and packing

PLANTING

WE use every precaution to deliver healthy, vigorous stock, but the measure of your success will depend upon the planting and care given, as careless or ignorant handling kills thousands of fine trees and plants every season. Avoid unnecessary exposure of roots to the air. In the case of evergreens that are "balled," **do not remove the burlap.** Plant as received, only cut the string around the top, then **loosen the burlap after the tree is set.** If you cannot plant immediately on receipt, **always "heel" in the trees so their roots may be in contact with good soil.** An hour's exposure of roots to wind or sun may kill any tree; this is especially true of evergreens. In planting cut off the bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife.

If the soil is good and properly prepared, only a hole large enough to easily take the roots need be dug, but better results can always be obtained by digging out a large space and filling in with good top soil. In setting the trees, put 2 to 3 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, excepting some dwarfs, which go a little deeper. But now comes the important detail, the neglect of which is responsible for many failures—

Be sure to pack the earth solidly around the roots. Leaving the ground loose after planting has caused tremendous losses that are generally and unjustly blamed to the nurseryman. Another cause of great loss is the wind working the newly set trees loose from the soil. This kills them. Always stake newly set trees if in a windy situation. After trees are set, make a plan of the grounds, marking the different varieties, then remove the wire labels, as they may damage the growing limb.

KEEPING TREES OVER WINTER FOR SPRING PLANTING

This can easily be done by following the simple instructions given below:

Select a well-drained spot where the soil is mellow, and dig a trench deep enough to cover the roots well; put in one layer of trees, placing them so they will not be erect but at a decided angle; pack the dirt firmly about the roots, then place the next layer. When trees are all "heeled" in cover the tops with boughs or bank up the earth over them. Be sure there is no grass or rubbish near to harbor mice. In mild situations where winters are not severe, do not bury or cover the tops, simply "heel in." Trees thus kept are on hand ready for planting as soon as the frost is out of the ground and will be found well preserved and are more sure to grow than later spring planting. Besides, you get better service by ordering in the early fall as stocks are more complete.

If trees are frozen in transit, do not unpack, but set away in a cool cellar and allow them to thaw gradually. Trees or roses that are dried out and shriveled should be buried, tops and all, in moist earth for a few days. This will restore them.

FRUIT TREES

APPLES

	Each
2-year-old,	.75c
1-year-old, 3 to 4 ft	.40c
1-year-old, 4 to 6 ft	.50c

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST

Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine; good for table and cooking. July.

GRAVENSTEIN

Large, beautifully dashed with deep red and orange; tender and crisp, with a highly aromatic flavor; tree very vigorous. August.

RED JUNE

Medium, oblong, deep red; excellent for table use; one of the best early apples.

RED ASTRACHAN

Large, deep crimson, flesh white, moderately juicy, with an agreeable rich acid flavor; very productive. August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT

Medium size, roundish, slightly conical; skin pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; good; bears at an early age. July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

FAMEUSE

(Snow Apple.) Medium, roundish, greenish yellow, with streaks of deep red on sunny side; flesh remarkably white; fine dessert fruit. October to December.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH

Medium, well shaped; yellow, with a very distinct red cheek on the sunny side; flesh white; pleasant sub-acid flavor; excellent for table or cooking. September.

WAXEN

Fruit medium; skin pale yellow; flesh crisp tender, juicy, sharp acid; one of the best for drying. October.

GOLDEN RUSSET

Medium, dull russet, with a tinge of red flesh crisp, juicy and highly flavored. September.

WINTER VARIETIES.

ARKANSAS BLACK

Medium, round; yellow where not covered with a beautiful dark maroon, approaching black; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy; a long keeper. December to April.

BALDWIN

Large, rounded; deep, bright red; very productive; crisp, fine flavor; one of the best and most popular winter apples. November to February.

BEN DAVIS

Medium to large; yellowish, overspread with red; flesh white, tender, juicy; pleasant sub-acid; thrifty, upright grower. October to May.

BISMARCK

The apple novelty; everyone should try it; tree of short, stocky growth, thick, healthy foliage; fruit large, handsome, yellowish sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasantly sub-acid; entirely new; seldom failing to bear when two years old. September.

DELICIOUS

A splendid apple; coming into prominence rapidly. Tree vigorous and hardy and the fruit equals the name in every respect. Fine for market and home use and especially adapted to Eastern Oregon and Washington. Keeps till April.

GANO

Fruit is a bright red on yellow ground, large oblong, smooth. Tree vigorous and prolific bearer. Fine keeper. November to April.

GRIMES GOLDEN

Very popular. Rich golden yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and vigorous, bearing young. November to December.

JONATHAN

Tree vigorous, long lived and an early bearer. Fruit beautiful red and oblong; fine quality. Valuable as a pollenizer with Spitzenberg and Newtown. October to January.

KING

Large and handsome, striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive. November to December. Good mountainous apple.

LADY APPLE

A dainty, small flat apple; red cheek. Good Christmas fruit. Tree upright and vigorous.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG

Very large; bright red, pleasant sub-acid; fine late keeper; fine, vigorous tree. November to January.

APPLES

WINTER VARIETIES—Continued

McINTOSH RED

A seedling of the Fameuse; bright red, flesh white, very tender and delicious. Long lived and very productive. Adapted to Montana. November.

MULTNOMAH (New)

A grand new sort; a hybrid between the American Pippin and Rome Beauty. Originated by H. A. Lewis. Fruit large; color red, striped yellow; flesh white and fine and of sub-acid flavor; extra long keeper and in its prime from February to June; the coming apple for long distance shipment and Oriental trade.

NORTHERN SPY

Large, round, greenish yellow, stripes of purplish red; flesh white, juicy, brisk sub-acid; valuable for "top work." Requires good soil. December.

ORTLEY, OR WHITE BELLEFLOWER

White fleshed, fine grained conical fruit of superior flavor; one of the best. December to April.

RED CHEEK PIPPIN

Excellent variety; sub-acid flavor; yellowish green color; red cheek; large size; good bearer. Keeps till March.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING

Large, greenish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table. October.

ROME BEAUTY

Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; juicy and sub-acid; fine market sort; good bearer. November to February.

SPITZENBERG

Large, oblong; yellowish ground with broken stripes of bright red; flesh yellowish, juicy, delicious rich flavor. November to March.

CRAB APPLES

Nice stocky trees, each 75c.

FLORENCE

Large, handsome; red striped; early; good annual bearer, juicy and crisp; fine for the home garden. September 1.

TRANSCENDENT

Very large, pleasant flavor and good for cider; yellow striped red. Very productive. Adapted to Montana. September.

YELLOW SIBERIAN

Fruit small, fine golden yellow. Good. August.

HYSLOP

Large, deep crimson; tree hardy, fine for the West. November, January.

RED SIBERIAN

Yellow with scarlet cheek. Bears young and abundantly. September.

STAYMAN WINESAP

A seedling of the Winesap. Yellow striped with red. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and very tender and rich, sub-acid. A drought resister; a profitable market variety. January, May.

TOLMAN'S SWEET

Medium size, pale, whitish yellow, tinged with red; flesh firm; rich and very sweet; best to preserve; vigorous, productive. November to April.

WAGENER

Good size; deep red in the sun; flesh firm and fine grained; good keeper; sub-acid; excellent filler; requires thinning. October to December.

WINESAP

Medium yellow ground, streaked with red; flesh yellow, with rich, high flavor; excellent for table and making cider. December to April.

WEALTHY

Medium, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red; flesh white, tender and juicy. October.

WINTER BANANA

Fancy market fruit; pale yellow with pink blush. Has a delightful aroma and suggestive banana flavor. Not a good shipper. November.

WOLF RIVER

Large and handsome; greenish yellow shaded with dark and light red; tree a strong grower and good bearer. September to November.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN

Large; skin smooth, golden yellow; flesh firm, crisp, juicy; one of the standard varieties for export. December to May.

YELLOW BELLEFLOWER

Large, oblong, yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; tree a good grower and very productive; succeeds well in this valley. October to January.

DWARF FRUIT TREES

Ideal for home gardens; come into bearing early. Forty Dwarf Trees can be planted in a space 50 feet square and will not shade the ground, which can be cultivated between the trees. For best results Dwarf Trees must be planted in good rich soil and be well cared for; they should be pruned back about two-thirds of their new growth each spring.

DWARF APPLES

Baldwin, Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan.

DWARF PEARS

Bartlett.

Prices, each 75c; 10 $7.00

PEARS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
First Grade, 4 to 6 feet, 1 year	**$1.00**	**$9.00**	**$60.00**
First Grade, 2 year	**1.00**	**9.00**	**60.00**

50 at hundred rate

SUMMER AND AUTUMN VARITIES

BARTLETT

Large; skin thin, clear, lemon yellow, with soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; the best summer pear in existence. August, September.

BEURRE BOSC

Large, beautiful, russety; highly flavored; fine for shipping. September.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU

Large, yellow, shaded with orange and crimson; covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, buttery, juicy. September.

BEURRE D'ANJOU

Large, handsome, fine flavor; tree vigorous; heavy bearer; keeps till Christmas. September.

COMICE

A splendid commercial variety, being of fine size; good appearance; ships well. October.

FALL BUTTER

A favorite fall pear; yellow, sweet and juicy. September.

SECKEL

Rich and highly flavored; its highly concentrated, spicy, honey flavor is unequaled; skin brownish green, russet brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery and melting. September, October.

WINTER VARIETIES

P. BARRY

Fine keeper. Very large; juicy, fine grained, yellow. December, March.

WINTER BARTLETT

This fine pear originated in Eugene, Oregon. Fruit large, closely resembling the famous Bartlett in shape and appearance, but ripening considerably later; flavor almost identical with the Bartlett; is undoubtedly one of the few pears of recent introduction of real merit

ROOSEVELT (New)

Size very large, shape roundish. Flesh fine texture, juicy, melting. Ground color yellow, clouded with salmon rose. Season October.

WINTER NELIS

Medium; skin yellowish green, dotted with gray russet; flesh yellowish white; fine grained, of a rich saccharine, aromatic flavor.

CHERRIES

Prices except where noted:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
First Grade, 2 years	**$1.00**	**$9.00**	**$60.00**
First Grade, 1 year, 4 to 6 feet	**1.00**	**9.00**	**60.00**

BING

Originated in Oregon from seed of Black Republican; fruit large, dark brown or black; very fine; late; good shipping variety. July.

BLACK REPUBLICAN (Lewelling)

Seedling, raised by Seth Lewelling, of Oregon; large size, black, sweet, with purplish flesh; late and a good shipper. June.

KENTISH (Early Richmond)

Dark red, juicy; one of the best sour cherries and unsurpassed for cooking purposes; very productive. Mid-May.

LATE DUKE

Large, light red; late and excellent, subacid. Late July.

ABUNDANCE (Burbank's Production)

Seedling of the Royal Ann. Fruit larger, handsomer, as firm, better form and color, sweeter and far more delicious; never cracks. Ripens one week later than Royal Ann, just right for the canners. With the Abundance, you can make one acre of cherries yield you the profit of two acres of Royal Anns.

1 year, 4 to 6 feet, each $2.00

LAMBERT

Fruit of largest size and of fine quality; color deep, rich red; flesh firm and of fine flavor; a fine market variety; ripens two weeks later than Royal Ann. Mid-July.

MAY DUKE

Large, rich, dark red; flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid; an excellent variety, and one of the earliest of its class. May.

ROYAL ANN

(Napoleon Bigarreau.) A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade; richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer. July 1.

BURBANK (Burbank's Production)

The earliest of all large cherries; the fruit is extremely large for an early cherry, attractive deep crimson color, and of superior quality. The Burbank produces as well or better than most late cherries, but it brings the early market price. This cherry means profit to you.

Price, each $2.00

APRICOTS

	Each	Per 10
First Grade, 4 to 5 feet	$1.00	$9.00
3 to 4 feet	.90	7.00

MOORPARK

Very large, yellowish green, brownish red on the sunny side; flesh bright orange; fine for canning and drying; July, August.

THE LEWIS

The largest, strongest growing, best yielding, best flavored apricot we have ever seen, perfectly hardy. Grown extensively in "Goodnow Hills" district. July, August.

NECTARINES

Price: 3 to 5 feet, each, 75c; 10, $6.50.

BOSTON

Large, deep yellow, bright blush; flesh yellow; rich and luscious. Best for Oregon. Aug. 1.

PEACHES

	Each	Pet 10
First Grade, 4 to 6 feet	$0.75	$6.50
First Grade, 3 to 4 feet	0.75	6.50

EARLY ALEXANDER

One of the largest and best of the extra early varieties. Almost freestone. July.

EARLY CHARLOTTE

Hardy, medium early, excellent flavor; originated in Oregon. Freestone.

EARLY CRAWFORD

Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh sweet and excellent; our most popular peach for table and canning; freestone. August.

ELBERTA

Very large, bright yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow; juicy, sweet; regular bearer; fruit very showy and perfect; freestone. Late July.

LATE CRAWFORD

Very large, roundish; yellow, with dark red cheeks; flesh deep yellow; juicy and melting; flavor rich and excellent; freestone; valuable for canning and drying. September.

MAYFLOWER

Beautiful red all over; extremely early; tree hardy and healthy. Should be in every home and commercial orchard. Last of June. Freestone.

SALWAY

Creamy yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit; rich and sweet; a standard late peach, growing more and more in favor with orchardists; freestone. Late September.

TUSCAN CLING

Very large; yellow, blushed red. Vigorous and strong grower. July and August.

QUINCE

First Grade, 4 to 6 feet.......... Each, $0.75

APPLE OR ORANGE

Well known standard variety; early; large, golden yellow; good for preserving or flavoring. September.

MEECH

Beautiful yellow, but rather small; not so marketable as some larger sorts. Tree a young and unfailing bearer.

PINEAPPLE

Flavor is suggestive of the pineapple; the fruit resembles the Orange quince; making superior jelly; can be eaten raw and has a most exquisite and delicious flavor, not equaled by any other quince. September.

PRUNES

	Each
First Grade, 2 years	$1.00
First Grade, 4 to 6 feet, 1 year	1.00
First Grade, 3 to 4 feet, 1 year	0.75

Write for special prices if wanted in quantity.

GIANT

Largest prune known; fruit averaging 1½ to 2 ounces each; retaining the good qualities of the smaller varieties.

HUNGARIAN

Very large dark red, juicy and sweet; good shipper. August.

ITALIAN (FELLEMBERG)

Large, oval, tapering at both ends; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; separates freely from the stone; best for drying. August.

PETITE (FRENCH)

Medium, egg shaped; violet purple; sweet, rich and sugary; very productive; standard variety for drying. August.

SILVER

Seedling of the Coe's Golden Drop; tree vigorous and productive; fruit large and superior; excellent for drying or canning. September.

SUGAR (New)

Tree vigorous grower; early variety; fruit ripens 28 days before the French; is four times as large and dries in half the time; flesh tender and rich in sugar; color dark purple. Early August.

NEW STANDARD (Burbank Production)

The trees are enormous and never failing bearers, and good, healthy growers. Well grown fruit measures four and a half inches around one way by nearly six inches the long way. Skin purple, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh amber or honey yellow, fine grained, juicy, yet firmer than most other drying prunes, very sweet and a perfect freestone.

Prices, each $2.00

PLUMS

	Each	Per 10
First Grade, 2 years	$1.50	$12.50
1 year, 4 to 6 feet	1.50	9.00

BRADSHAW

Reddish purple, juicy and pleasant; adheres partially to the stone. July.

BURBANK

Medium; globular; cherry red, with lilac bloom; flesh yellow; bears very young. Late June.

COLUMBIA

Largest size, nearly globular; brownish purple; rich, sugary, freestone. August.

DAMSON

Small, oval, bluish purple; flesh melting, rather tart. Tree very fruitful and hardy. August.

DAMSON—SHROPSHIRE

Medium size, dark purple; very firm; flesh greenish, juicy and rich. Vigorous. Late September.

GREEN GAGE

Small round; flesh pale green, melting and juicy; freestone. Mid-July.

SATSUMA (Blood Plum)

Quite popular, large, dark red from skin to pit, which is small, firm and juicy; tree productive. Early July.

MAYNARD

Dull red, large, round and firm; rich and sweet; sturdy, quick-growing, heavy-yielding variety; extra fine; ripens in July.

PEACH

Very large; skin brownish red, slightly coarse grained, but juicy; freestone; very popular. July.

WASHINGTON

A large plum; skin dull yellow, with a pale crimson blush; flesh firm; very sweet and luscious; freestone. Early August.

YELLOW EGG

Very large; skin of a deep golden color, but rather acid; excellent for cooking; very showy. August.

GRAPES

Prices except where noted:

2-Year Plants	Each $0.30
Per 10	2.50

If wanted in large numbers, write for prices.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY

Berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm but tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower. August.

CONCORD

Large, black grape; bunches compact; berries round, sweet and pleasant. August.

DELAWARE

One of the finest of our native grapes; grows freely and is perfectly hardy; ripens early; berries small, light red. August.

MOORE'S DIAMOND

Bunches large; berry greenish white, flesh juicy and almost without pulp.

MOORE'S EARLY

Bunch medium; berry large, resembling Concord, but more pulp and is earlier.

NIAGARA

Bunch medium; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough; pale yellow; flesh tender and sweet; vine vigorous and productive; one of the best white grapes. September.

WORDEN

Bunch very large and compact; berry large, black; an improved Concord. Late August.

FLAMING TOKAY

Large, light red; flesh firm and sweet; fine table sort and a good shipper. September.

Gooseberries

Each, 30c

DOWNING

Large, light green; soft, juicy and good. Vigorous and very productive.

RED JACKET (JOSSELYN)

Of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy; of best quality; a wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

OREGON CHAMPION

Berries very large, pale green color very sweet and fine for table use and pies; bush strong, not very thorny; very prolific bearer; most popular sort we have.

Currants

Price . . . . Each, $0.30

PERFECTION

New; largest and most prolific Currant; bright red, rich flavor, mild sub-acid; no currant can approach in yield or quality this wonderful new currant.

BLACK NAPLES

Very large, black, rich, tender and fine for jellies and wine. Productive and vigorous.

CHERRY

Very large; deep red; fine for preserving; valuable market variety.

FAY'S PROLIFIC

Bright red, very sweet, stems longer than Cherry and fruit hangs on better than most varieties. To be planted with Cherry.

VICTORIA

Large, bright red bunches, very long; an erect grower; late, productive and very valuable.

Loganberry

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Price	15c	$1.00	$7.50	$50.00

The fruit is generally larger than the blackberry, often an inch and a quarter long; color dark red and produced in immense clusters. It partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry, a mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone. Fruit ripens early, the bulk being gone before the blackberries or raspberries become plentiful. It is excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and is excellent for jelly or jam. June.

Dewberry

Price .... Each, $0.25; per 10, $2.00; per 100, $18.00

GARDENIA

Large glossy black; delicious; heavy bearer; trailing vine. June.

LUCRETIA

Very popular, trailing vine. Fruit large, soft, sweet and with no hard core. Hardy, good for this Coast. Last of May.

Raspberries

RED CAPS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Prices except where noted	15c	75c	$4.00

THE IMPROVED SUPERLATIVE

A New Berry of Great Merit

The color is a soft red crimson The berry large and firm, with very small, brittle seeds. The healthy, vigorous growth, remarkable productiveness, hardiness, immense size, handsome, uniform shape and rich, luscious flavor make the "Superlative," from the shippers' standpoint, a most desirable berry. It is firm, disease resisting, and earlier than Cuthbert. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.25**

ST. REGIS

One of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. Berries are large and beautiful, firm and full flavored to the very last. It is the only raspberry, as far as known, that is practically sure to produce a crop of fruit the season planted. **Each, 15c; 10, $1.25**

CUTHBERT

Deep rich red, large and firm; one of the best market berries. Very strong, hardy and productive; ripens medium to late.

MARLBORO

Standard, light crimson, large, very firm; should be planted with Cuthbert as commercial variety; ripens early.

Black Caps

Prices except where noted:

Choice well rooted plants .... Each, 15c; per 10, $1.25

CONRATH

The Best Early Blackcap

A black raspberry of superior quality, being ten days earlier than Gregg, coming in with the earliest reds. One-sixth of an acre of Conraths produced 38 24-pound crates, netting the grower $76. We especially recommend the Conrath as the best "blackcap" for Oregon. Try it.

PLUM FARMER

New; very promising as a table and market berry; large black, hardy and productive. Good quality.

CUMBERLAND

Black; very large; similar to Gregg if not better.

KANSAS

Black. Similar to Gregg, ripening earlier. Good commercially; strong grower and productive. Drought resistant.

MUNGER

Black, very good, juicy and fine for home use.

GREGG

Of good size, fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts.

Blackberries

	Each	Per 10
Good 2 year plants	15c	$1.25

Write for prices on larger lots than quoted.

BLOWERS

A new variety, said to be the best; very productive and a good shipper; exceedingly sweet. Ripens just after the Erie. July.

NEW MAMMOTH

This new blackberry is of a trailing habit; fruit large, ripens about three weeks earlier than Lawton.

KITTATINNY

Large, roundish, conical, glossy black, juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe. July.

ELDORADO

A valuable new variety; fruit large, jet black, melting, sweet and rich; hardy and very productive; fine for Oregon.

LAWTON

Fruit large; very productive; well and favorably known; Oregon's most popular kind.

EVERGREEN

An Oregon introduction; beautiful lacinated foliage, which it retains all winter; berries long, black, sweet, rich and delicious; ripens from July to November.

HIMALAYA GIANT

An exceedingly strong, rampant grower of a trailing nature; everbearing; an enormous yielder. The berries are large, juicy, coreless, sweet and firm, with a delicious aromatic flavor. Its deep rooting qualities enable it to produce a large, firm berry even in a very dry season.

NUT TREES

ALMOND	Each
1 year, 3 to 5 feet	$1.00

ALMOND (NUT BEARING)

Almonds can be grown successfully in many sections of Oregon and Washington, and are attracting much attention from commercial orchardists. We can supply most of the leading varieties at price listed. Special prices on large orders.

I. X. L.

A vigorous grower and sure cropper, producing nuts of large size and handsome appearance; shell thin; most popular commercial sort.

HARD SHELL

A fine hardy variety with large plump kernel of good quality.

DRAKE'S SEEDLING

Regular and abundant bearer; soft shell, tree vigorous and productive.

NONPAREIL

Tree beautiful, slightly weeping; nut sweet and shell very thin. Best for the home.

JORDAN

New, Spanish origin; hard shell, kernel filling the entire cavity. A strong and thrifty grower and a heavy bearer. A commercial variety much in demand.

NE PLUS ULTRA

Large and very long; soft shell; hulls free. Tree heavy and regular bearer.

TEXAS PROLIFIC

Closely resembles Drake's Seedling. Kernel very plump and of medium size. Shell soft and hulls easily. A good cropper.

CHESTNUT

AMERICAN SWEET

Makes a handsome shade tree; full medium size, sweet and well flavored.

7 to 8 feet, each, $1.00

SPANISH

A valuable species, both for ornamental use and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree and produces much larger fruit than the American variety.

4 to 6 feet, each, 75c; 7 to 8 feet, $1.00

BUTTERNUT

A beautifully formed tree bearing a rough coated nut of most attractive flavor, well known to the Middle West. Succeds fairly well in the Pacific States.

Price, each, $1.00

WALNUTS

FRANQUETTE

Grafted on California Black

Quite large, elongated oval, and very attractive, kernel full, sweet and of a rich nutty flavor. **Each, $2.50**

FRANQUETTE AND MAYETTE

Second generation, soft shell, selected stock; very good, sweet and good tasting. Trees hardy and prolific bearers. Nuts are rich and meaty, finest commercial sorts.

PRICES

One-year-old, well-rooted, each, 25c; 10, $2.00
Two-year-old, well rooted, tops 2 feet up, 40c
Seedling stock grown from select nuts,
4 to 6 feet each, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c to $1.00
GRAFTED STOCK, 4 to 6 feet, $2.50.
Special prices on large lots.

FILBERTS

BARCELONA

Magnificent large nut from Spain, first quality; can be grown as low standard tree or bush. 90c

DuCHILLY

The largest Filbert on Pacific Coast. Nuts are broad, 1 inch by ¾ of an inch; full fleshed and sweet; best grown as low standard. 90c

Special prices on large orders.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

CARE FOR AND FEED YOUR PLANTS

Neglect is the prime factor in strawberry failures, and most strawberry beds suffer from lack of attention and starvation. Proper fertilization and intelligent culture insure enormous crops of finest fruit and freedom from diseases and pests. White grubs, cutworms, crown miners, etc., can all be controlled by preventive measures. Never set strawberries on or near clover sod or hay fields. Better Strawberries or larger crops are not produced anywhere than right here in the Northwest.

NEW OREGON

Almost an everbearer, a fine cropper and for general purpose or fancy market cannot be equaled. Fruit very large, firm and even in form. Flavor rich, sweet and delicious. Unexcelled for table or for canning. Hardy.

Price, per 100, 75c

MARSHALL

Very large, dark crimson, fine flavor, good quality; a fine market and table fruit.

Price, per 100, 75c

MAGOON

A standard variety adapted to Western Oregon and Washington; fruit large, fine and excellent, flavor sub-acid; bears heavily throughout season.

Price, per 100, 75c

GOLD DOLLAR

Very early; large, dark red to the center. Foliage heavy, large and spreading, which protects the blooms from frosts; strong stem; a heavy cropper. A price getter and steadily coming into prominence.

Price, per 100, 75c

CLARK'S SEEDLING

Hood River berry; fine shipper; fruit large, firm and delicious; a prolific bearer and especially adapted to dry soil.

Price, per 100, 75c

WILSON

An old standard, a heavy bearer of medium sized berries, sharp acid flavor and splendid for canning and preserving.

Price, per 100, 75c

If Strawberry plants are to be sent by mail add 25c per 100 plants for Postage and Packing

THE HARRIS

This berry cannot be recommended too highly for the market or for table use in the private garden. **It is an enormous producer.** We know of no other berry that produces such a quantity of large sized fruit, and it is one of the best Drought Resisters that we know of. The color and flavor of the berries is all that could be desired. We are very anxious to have our customers try this berry and have a fine stock of plants to offer. Therefore we have made the price as low as possible. **Price per dozen, 35c; 25, 60c; 50, $1.00; postpaid.**

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Everbearing Strawberries—They differ from other strawberries only in that they blossom and fruit continuously from June till November, but the crop in September and October is the largest, and may be made much heavier if the blossoms are kept picked off up to August. Parties in this state are now growing these varieties and shipping berries as late as October and November and receiving enormous prices. Young plants set out this spring will produce a good crop of berries this fall, and all the runners they make will fruit freely from spring until fall of next year, while the plants set this year, which will then be established, will produce berries in such numbers as to be almost beyond belief. They require nothing special in the way of cultivation. Any conditions that will produce a good crop of ordinary garden Strawberries will suit these fall or everbearers. The two varieties we offer we consider the best. **Per 12, 40c; Per 100, $1.75, Postpaid. Special price on large quantities.**

Americus—This is the most wonderful everbearing Strawberry ever produced . It outrivals its parents both in large size and wonderful productiveness. Plants are strong, healthy and deep rooters. The fruit is medium to large in size, very firm, uniform in shape, bright red, and has the native strawberry flavor.

Progressive—This is the strongest growing plant of all the fall-bearing varieties we have seen. The plants are very large and heavily rooted, producing a phenomenal crop of medium to large fruits, of a dark red color both inside and out. The young plants are produced in good quantities.

☞The strawberries here offered have all stood the market test and will be safe in selecting any one of them that will suit your conditions and requirements. They are **the best varieties obtainable.** Write for special price on large lots.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE QUANTITIES

Sprays, Spray Materials, Etc.

Sulpho-Tobacco

Plant and Animal Soap

(PATENTED)

AN INEXPENSIVE INSECTICIDE.

A sure, immediate and convenient exterminator of all insect life and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees.

Non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth. A powerful fertilizer, reviving plants wilted from the ravages of insects.

For domestic purposes it is valuable as an exterminator of moths, cockroaches, carpet bugs, etc.

Dissolve about two ounces of Soap in a gallon of warm or cold water. Apply liquid, when cold, with atomizer, common sprinkler, etc. Many of the most famous florists and growers constantly and extensively use Sulpho-Tobacco Plant and Animal Soap, with gratifying results.

3-oz. Cake—makes 1½ gallons prepared solution—10 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 13c.

8-oz. Cake—makes 4 gallons—20 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 25 cents.

Guaranteed Under Federal Insecticide Law.

"Carco" Brand Vegetable Spray

A wonderfully successful spray for destroying maggots, grubs and worms which infest TURNIPS, RADISHES, BEETS, RUTABAGAS, CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, ONIONS, etc., and also recommended for combatting crown borers in STRAWBERRIES.

A marked increase in yield of vegetables follows the use of "Carco" spray.

The spray as manufactured by us is highly concentrated and should be reduced one part spray to 125 parts water. This will depend somewhat on local conditions. In wet weather and when there is lots of moisture, apply mixture of about one part spray to 100 parts water.

Ordinarily an application every three or four weeks should be sufficient to keep vegetables entirely free from pests.

The spray is easily applied. Simply add the necessary water and stir up. It emulsifies freely and will not settle. Apply with an ordinary hand srrinkler, as this is much better than an atomizer or pump sprayer.

Prices

Half Pints	**$ .35**	**Half Gallon**	**$1.50**
Pints	**.65**	**Gallon**	**2.50**
Quarts	**1.00**		

LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION

THE SCALE KILLER

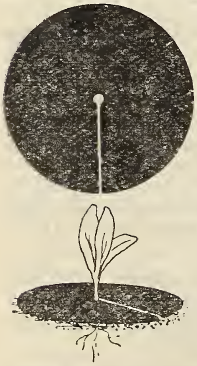
"Butzer's Best"—A perfect lime and sulphur solution is the best known remedy for San Jose scale, anthracnose and other fruit pests. While lime and sulphur has been recommended by agricultural experiment stations, and has been used more or less for several years, it is only recently that a solution has been put on the market ready for use. The advantages of a commercial lime and sulphur spray over the home-made article are considerable.

It is a matter of fact that all who give instructions for use of the home-made article advise putting it on the trees while hot. This is undoubtedly to prevent the undissolved parts from settling, and thus clogging the pump.

Butzer's Best Lime and Sulphur Solution is made under heat, maintained at a very high temperature during the cooking, which, with proper proportions of lime and sulphur, insures a complete and perfect chemical combination. The water becomes completely charged with the lime and sulphur, and forms a perfect and highly concentrated solution of a brilliant red color, free from sediment, and all you have to do is to dilute it with water—one part solution to nine or eleven parts of water, according to the condition of the trees.

Price: 50-gal. bbl., $12.00; 5-gal. can, $2.25; gal. can, 75c; quart bottle, 25c.

The A. B. C. Plant Protector



Prices as follows, Postpaid

Per doz.	$ .05
Per 50	.25
Per 100	.40
Per 500	1.50
Per 1000	2.25

No maggot fly will be able to lay eggs around the stem of your young plants, if you use A B C Protector. You won't lose 10 to 30 and 40% of the planting, by the stems being eaten away. Last year A B C Protectors were used in all parts of the United States and Canada, many customers reporting that A B C's produced anywhere from 90% to 100% crops.

The Early Cabbage is one of the best paying of your crops, and this year will, no doubt, bring higher prices than ever before; therefore, why not have a 95% to 100% crop for a small additional expense of A B C Protectors?

We believe that this is the only Protector on the market today, successfully doing the work claimed for it. It lays flat on the ground, will not curl up on the edges, is the easiest Protector applied, and will not dry up quickly.

Sprays, Spray Materials, Etc.—Continued

IT STICKS, IT STAYS, KILLS BUGS AND PAYS

GLIDDEN DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

Glidden Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead is a finely divided fluffy powder which can be used for dry dusting or wet spraying. It has greater bulk per given weight than any other Arsenate of Lead on the market. It mixes readily with water, stays in suspension almost indefinitely, which insures an even distribution of the poison. Glidden Dry Powder Arsenate of Lead will destroy chewing insects such as the Coddling Moth, Plum Curculio, Canker Worm, Tussock Moth, Gypsy and Brown Tail Moths, and similar insects that feed on the foliage of fruit trees, shade trees, vegetables and ornamental shrubbery.

Prices on Application.

DRY LIME-SULFUR

Controls all scale and fungus diseases for which Lime-Sulphur Solution is recommended. More convenient to handle and saves freight on water. Put up in air-tight packages which should be used when opened. For Winter spray use ten to fourteen pounds to 50 gallons of water. For Summer in combination with Arsenate of Lead, use 2 to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

Price, 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.25; 25 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $15.00

GLIDDEN DRY POWDERED BORDEAUX MIXTURE

In Glidden Dry Powdered Bordeaux Mixture we offer a distinctive product which combines all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of home-made Bordeaux Mixtures and being prepared in dry powdered form it requires only the mixing of water to be ready for instant use. It is so compounded that the grower can equal in bordeaux strength the 3-3-50, 4-4-50 and 5-5-50 formulas generally used for controlling fungus diseases.

Prices on Application.

BUG DEATH
TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BUG DEATH

FREE FROM PARIS GREEN AND ARSENIC

BAD FOR THE BUGS **GOOD FOR THE CROPS**

PROTECTION for your Potatoes, Tomatoes, Squashes, Cucumbers, Cabbages, Melons, without danger of Arsenical injury to Plants, Bees, Birds or Humans.

Strong, healthy plants insure LARGEST YIELD—HIGHEST QUALITY—BIGGEST PROFITS.

BUG DEATH is a fine powder, very tenacious, applied dry or in water for Chewing Insects. I recommend Dry Dusting; no drawing water; no mixing solutions. Full directions are on each Package.

SUCCESSFULLY USED FOR TWENTY YEARS

"I have for 18 years relied entirely on BUG DEATH wherever it could be applied, and always in the form of dust. Out of this experience has come the conviction that it feeds the plant, promotes its health, increases crop yield and improves quality of product. This it does by strengthening the life of the stalk and leaf. All the while it is absolutely free from any possibility of injury to birds, bees, users or animals, while always effective in destroying pests."

Dr. G. M. Twitchell, July 3, 1919.

1 -lb. Carton, Sifter Top	**$ .25**
3 -lb. Carton	**.65**
5 -lb. Carton	**1.00**
12½-lb. Wood Box	**Write for price**
100-lb. Wood Keg	**Write for price**

Mailable—Add packing one pound—Postage at regular Zone Rates.

Useful Tables

USUAL DISTANCES FOR PLANTING VEGETABLES—(Bailey).

Asparagus, rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 1 to 2 feet apart in rows.
Beans, bush, 2 to 3 feet apart, 1 foot apart in rows.
Beans, pole, 3 to 4 feet each way.
Beets, early, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart.
Beets, late, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart.
Cabbage, early, 16x28 inches to 18x30 inches.
Cabbage, late, 2x3 feet to 2½x3½ feet.
Carrots, in drills 1 to 2 feet apart.
Cauliflower, 2x2 feet to 2x3 feet apart.
Celery, rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 6 to 9 inches in row.
Corn, sweet, rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, 9 inches to 2 feet in rows.
Cucumber, 4 to 5 feet each way.
Egg-plant, 3x3 feet.
Lettuce, 1x1½ feet or 2 feet.
Melon, Musk, 5 to 6 feet each way.
Melon, Water, 7 to 8 feet each way.
Onions, in drills from 14 to 20 inches apart.
Parsnips, in drills 18 inches to 3 feet apart.
Peas, in drills early kinds, usually in double rows from 6 to 9 inches apart, late, in single rows 2 to 3 feet apart.
Pepper, 15 to 18 inches x 2 to 2½ feet.
Potatoes, 10 to 18 inches x 2½ to 3 feet.
Pumpkins, 8 to 10 feet each way.
Radish, in drills 10 to 18 inches apart.
Rhubarb, 2 to 4 feet x 4 feet.
Salsify, in drills 1½ to 2 feet apart.
Spinach, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart.
Squash, 3 to 4 feet x 4 feet.
Sweet Potatoes, 2 feet x 3 to 4 feet.
Tomato, 4 feet x 4 to 5 feet.
Turnip, in drills 1½ to 2½ feet apart.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES:

(In planting trees the greater distance should be given on the richer soils.)

Apples	20 to 30 feet each way
Pears (Standard)	20 to 25 feet each way
Pears (Dwarf)	12 to 15 feet each way
Quinces	15 to — feet each way
Peaches	18 to 24 feet each way
Plums	15 to 20 feet each way
Cherries	15 to 20 feet each way
Blackberries	6x4
Raspberries	6x3
Currants	5x3
Gooseberries	5x3
Strawberries (Hills)	36 by 18 inches
Strawberries (Matted rows)	48 by 12 inches
Grapes	8x8 to 10x12 feet

QUANTITY OF SEED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS AND SOW AN ACRE

	Quantity per acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	6 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	1 lb.
Asparagus Roots	1000 to 7250
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills	½ bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	7 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 oz.
Buckwheat	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2½ oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15000 plants	2 oz.
Chicory	4 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	6 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne	15 to 25 lbs.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Large Red and Medium	8 to 12 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 oz.
Corn, rice (shelled)	2 qts.
Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills	6 qts.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4½ lbs.
Flax, broadcast	½ bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill.	
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.	
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.
Grass, Blue, English	1 bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	½ bu.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	3 to 5 bu.
Grass, Red Top, Fancy Clean	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Red Top, in Chaff	20 to 28 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	¼ bu.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 bu.

USEFUL TABLES--*Continued*

NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

Distance, Inches.	Plants.	Distance, Inches.	Plants.	Distance, Feet.	Plants.	Distance, Feet.	Plants.
1x 1	6,272,640	10x48	13068	4x 5	2178	9x10	484
1x 3	2,090,880	15x15	27878	4x 6	1815	9x11	440
1x 4	1,568,160	15x30	13939	4x 7	1556	9x12	403
1x 5	1,254,528	15x36	11616	5x 5	1742	10x10	435
2x 2	1,568,160	18x36	9680	5x 6	1452	10x12	363
2x 3	1,045,440	18x48	7260	5x 7	1244	10x15	290
2x 4	784,080			5x 8	1089	10x18	242
		Feet.					
2x 5	627,264			5x 9	968	10x20	217
3x 3	696,960	1x 1	43560	6x 9	1210	12x12	302
3x 4	522,720	1x 2	21780	6x 7	1037	12x15	242
3x 5	418,176	1x 3	14520	6x 8	907	12x20	181
4x 4	392,040	1x 4	10890	6x 9	806	15x15	193
4x 5	313,632	1x 5	8712	6x10	726	15x18	161
5x 5	250,905	2x 2	10890	7x 7	888	15x20	145
6x 6	174,240	2x 3	7260	7x 8	777	18x18	134
7x 7	128,013	2x 4	5445	7x 9	691	18x20	121
8x 8	98,010	2x 5	4356	7x10	622	18x24	100
9x 9	77,440	3x 3	4840	8x 8	680	20x20	108
10x10	62,726	3x 4	3630	8x 9	605	20x24	90
10x20	31,363	3x 5	2904	8x10	544	20x30	72
10x24	26,136	3x 6	2420	8x11	495	30x24	60
10x30	20,908	3x 7	2074	8x12	453	30x30	48
10x36	16,424	4x 4	2722	9x 9	537	30x36	40

Quantity of Seed to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre

	Quantity per acre	
Hemp	½	bu.
Horse Radish Roots	10,000 to 15,000	
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2	ozs.
Kojhl Rabi, ⅓ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4	lbs.
Leek, ⅓ oz. to 100 feet of drill	4	lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill	3	lbs.
Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	5	lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3	lbs.
Melons, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	1½ to 4	lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill	15	lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	8	lbs.
Onion Seed, ⅓ oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 to 5	lbs.
Onion Seed, for Sets	40 to 80	lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 feet of drill	8	bu.
Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill	3	lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill	3	lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 feet of drill	1 to 3	bu.
Peas, field	2	bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3	ozs.
Pumpkin, ⅓ qt. to 100 hills	3 to 4	lbs.
Radish, ⅔ oz. to 100 feet of drill	10 to 12	lbs.
Rye	1½	bu.
Salsify, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill	8	lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill	8	lbs.
Summer Savory	¾	lbs.
Sunflower	8	lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2	lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	2	lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	1	oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2	ozs.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	1 to 3	lbs
Vetches	1	bu

Maturity Table

	No. of days
Beans	40 to 90
Beets	50 to 100
Cabbages	80 to 120
Cauliflowers	100 to 120
Carrots	60 to 100
Celery	120 to 140
Sweet Corn, table use	65 to 80
Cucumbers	45 to 60
Egg Plants	140 to 150
Endives	50 to 70
Kale	100 to 130
Kohl Rabi	80 to 90
Lettuce	40 to 65
Melons	75 to 90
Mangel Wurzels	140 to 150
Okra	90 to 100
Onions for greens	60 to 70
Onions for storage	120 to 160
Parsnips	120 to 140
Peas	50 to 100
Peppers	120 to 140
Pumpkins	100 to 120
Salsify	120 to 160
Spinach	30 to 40
Squash, Summer	55 to 60
Squash, Winter	100 to 125
Tomatoes	90 to 110
Turnips	45 to 90

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BEET

Detroit Dark Red—Receives nothing but praise everywhere. It is rather astounding how, despite the many new beets introduced from time to time, that the old reliable Detroit gains in favor instead of waning.

BEANS

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—This famous bean is absolutely unequalled! It combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness with pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. Extra early plantings may be made to produce the earliest crop, and even with later plantings Burpee's "Stringless" is always the quickest to produce pods. By repeated plantings pods may be had in constant succession from Spring until cut off by heavy frosts in the Fall. Combined with the extra hardiness and early maturity, the pods are the finest in quality, of a rich green, very round and straight, five inches long, solidly meaty and broad—deeply saddle-backed, caused by the rounded swell of the fleshy sides.

CABBAGE

Early Jersey Wakefield—The best first-early oblong-headed cabbage. The heads are uniformly hard and solid. They are pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the end, with but few outside leaves. The outer leaves are unusually thick and heavy, and it is thereby enabled to stand more cold weather without injury when carried through the winter, either in the open ground in the south or in cold-frames in the north.

CARROTS

Chantenay or Model—Will average three inches in diameter at the shoulder, gently tapering throughout the broad stump-root, and measuring five inches in length. Flesh tender, fine grained, free from hard core, a deep golden orange. An excellent variety to grow for winter use.

CUCUMBER

London Long Green—This is an old-time popular garden favorite. Under favorable conditions produces dark-green fruits from ten to twelve inches in length. Skin a deep rich green; flesh solid, crisp and of excellent quality.

CORN

Golden Bantam—Is as distinct in flavor from that of white varieties as in color, being almost literally "sweet as honey." The skin is so exceptionally tender that it does not need scoring or cutting across the grain.

LETTUCE

Burpee's Iceberg—The unusual solidity of the heads is insured by the large, white main ribs of the leaves, each of which, curving strongly into the center, acts like a truss, making it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the center, which is constantly thoroughly blanched. It matters not whether grown to head in the early Spring or the hottest days of Summer, the leaves are always crisp and tender.

PEAS

Blue Bantam bears abundantly long, handsome pods fully as large and equally as early as Gradus, while the vines require no staking! Is unequaled for combination of extreme earliness, superb quality, and unusual productiveness. The dwarf vigorous vines average fifteen inches in height and carry really enormous crops of large, deep bluish-green pods. The handsome pointed pods, generally borne singly, measure four to four and one-half inches long and are tightly packed with eight to ten extra large, deep bluish-green peas. These peas are not only large in size, but of most luscious flavor. The pods are ready to pick as early as American Wonder, while double the size; in fact, they average fully as large as Gradus! If sown thinly, say four inches between the seeds in the row, the produce will astound even experienced gardeners.

ONION

Oregon Yellow Danvers—This is the variety planted almost entirely in the Northwest, particularly in Oregon. The largest crops of onions and the best keepers, bringing the highest prices in the Oregon and California markets are the Oregon Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are uniformly large, of a half-globe in shape, with small necks.

PARSLEY

Extra Curled Dwarf, or Emerald—The moss-like leaves, of a handsome bright green color, are finely curled.

PARSNIP

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown—(Abbot's Improved Long Sugar, or Long White Dutch Parsnip). A great cropper; tender, sugary, and considered the best for general cultivation.

RADISH

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip—Produces a small, round root, with bright scarlet top and a clear white circle on tip, just above and including the slender tap-root.

TOMATO

Early Jewel—The largest, smoothest and finest-flavored extra-early bright red tomato! Within a week to ten days as early as Spark's Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced continuously throughout the season.

TURNIP

Purple-Top White Globe—The bulbs measure six inches and more in diameter, being of perfectly globe form; the upper portion is of rich purplish red, and the lower half is clear, creamy white. Flesh white, firm, and crisp, of mild flavor. It is an excellent keeper, and being so productive, is one of the best to grow for stock feeding. The plants, being of such large, strong growth, should be thinned more severely than with small early sorts. This variety is very extensively used for market growing.

I have sold thousands of this famous collection and they have always given satisfaction—remember, one package of each of the above and all it will cost you is 50c postpaid. Just say Collection No. 1.

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